can be advantageously
Tank units/~~must~~ reinforced by groups of air-borne infantry.

578. The Regiment commander must have a reserve for repulsion of enemy counterattacks and for fortification of important heights and passes.

579. Carts, packs, and thermos bottles must be used for water supply.

Coverage ~~must~~ must be detailed into the rear.

Chapter 13

Pursuit

580. Full annihilation of the withdrawing enemy can be achieved only by relentless pursuit with maximum effort.

Bold and courageous action even of the smallest infantry units and especially submachine gun units have great importance. Commanders move in front of their units and act developing wide initiative.

Pursuit can be stopped only by order of a superior commander.

581. Foreseeing retreat of the enemy, the Regiment commander reaches a decision regarding pursuit. He gives preliminary orders for preparations of pursuit and increases reconnaissance.

582. Having established the beginning of the enemy retreat, the Regiment commander orders:

to battalions to increase pressure against the enemy, to prevent the latter from disengaging themselves and folding into columns;

to firing means and artillery to increase fire against crossroads and other important points and to conduct barrage fire on the enemy retreat routes;

to the Regiment engineer to take measures for removal of

obstacles and restoration of roads and march routes.

Simultaneously the Regiment commander must:

throw submachine gun units into the enemy rear;

prepare transportation for rapid thrust of infantry and firing means;

assign missions to artillery and regiment mortars for rapid advance;

report the enemy retreat and the plan of pursuit to the Division commander.

583. In the first phase of the enemy retreat, the pursuit is conducted by the entire combat formation of the Regiment.

Battalions and companies with their submachine gun units, mortars, individual guns, antitank rifles, and machineguns attack the enemy boldly. They break up the enemy front, wedge into it, and, encircling the strong points which continue resistance, strive to penetrate as deeply as possible into the enemy combat formation.

Submachine gun units and groups take advantage of unoccupied and weakly covered gaps and penetrate into the enemy rear.

The reserve advances in the direction of the main blow. It details reinforced platoons for annihilation of strong points which still offer resistance.

The basic task of all the units, commanders, and men during this phase consists in preventing the enemy from getting disengaged or re-organize resistance.

584. If the enemy managed to get disengaged, the Regiment commander folds a part of his units and firing means into columns and directs them along side roads in the direction of the enemy retreat.

In case of shortage of motor vehicles, rifle units are

transported on board tanks or carts, while antitank rifles are towed by tanks. Infantry acts in coordination with tanks.

585. Artillery fire is very important in pursuing operations as well as mortar and machine gun fire. This is why individual batteries and guns and machine gun and mortar units must advance boldly and conduct fire against the withdrawing enemy preventing them from folding into columns.

All the obstacles met on the way must be by-passed. They have to be overcome only in case there is no possibility to go by.

586. The Regiment commander must strive to defeat the rear guard of the enemy by moving along the shortest route, to cut off the enemy route of retreat and prevent them from organizing resistance on alternate positions. This is why the pursuit must be resolute bold, and uninterrupted.

A large part of forces must fold into columns and proceed along the nearest roads for parallel pursuit. The reserve, after it was employed for the immediate task, must be restored and reinforced by regiment artillery and antitank guns.

587. The Regiment commander with mobile means of communications proceeds together with the main forces of the Regiment. He conducts constant reconnaissance and directs the pursuing operation. He must be ready to repulse enemy counterattacks by artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire which remained at his disposal.

588. In the course of battle, the Regiment Headquarters must organize coordination, reconnaissance of the enemy, and protection of flanks; maintain reliable communication with the Division Headquarters by radio and mobile means as well as liaison officers;

insure continuous ammunition and fuel supply, organize the movement of the necessary rear units immediately behidd the pursuing units.

Chapter 14

Regiment in Meeting Engagement

589. Meeting engagement is a type of offensive operation. It is a clash of two bostile forces, both conducting offensive operation.

The meeting engagement is characterized by vagueness, rapid changes of situation, fluidity of combat actions, and attempts to hold initiative by both sides.

Success in the meeting engagement is won by the force which can forestall the enemy in deployment and opening of fire in an attack.

590. Depending on the situation, a regiment may fight in a meeting mg engagement as an advance guard of a division, or an indep independent column.

Depending on the direction of approach or grouping of the enemy, the deployment of the Regiment may coincide with the direction or movement, or be directdd toward one of the flanks.

591. During encounter with the enemy, the Regiment commander must not wait for exhaustive reconnaisaance data, but must rapidly unfurl the Regiment and under cover of mortar and artillery fire, attack the enemy boldly outflanking them and destroying them part by part.

592. The deployment during meeting engagement must be done at such a distance from the enemy that the latter could be immediately attacked, by artillery and mortar fire, while they are still in the process of deploying or in column formation

Premature deployment causes loss of time and slow development of combat.

593. Quick and clear assignment by the Regiment commander personally or through liaison officers and prompt imparting of tasks to commanders is the basic requirement for success of a meeting engagement.

594. Whatever the situation, the Regiment commander must protect his flanks and rear by reconnaissance and reserve and must simultaneously maintain communication with the adjacent unit and the Division commander.

595. Foreseeing a meeting engagement, the Regiment commander organises march in conformance with his mission. His plans consists of deployment of Regiment especially in the direction of the main effort.

Structure and organization of combat formation must fully correspond to the character of the meeting engagement. The Regiment commander must reiforce battalions with a view of rendering them as independent as possible.

A large part of artillery must be placed near the head of column if a meeting engagement is expected.

596. The Regiment commander points out to the advance units the march route, tasks, lines of subsequent capture, and methods of action in case of engagement with large forces of the enemy. The advance units (or advance ~~xxxxx~~ guard support) must be reinforced by one or two batteries of division artillery, antitank and regiment guns.

597. For the purpose of personal reconnaissance, the Regiment commanders proceeds with the main forces of the advance guard support, ~~x~~aving at his side commanders of battalions of their deputies, artillery commander and several staff commanders with

with means of communication.

598. The means of antitank, anti-aerial, and antichemical defense must be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in constant readiness. Every unit must be prepared to repulse attacks of enemy tanks and aircraft.

599. Once in contact with the enemy, the protecting units must act resolutely and courageously. They must capture advantageous positions and local objects.

600. Infantry attains success in a meeting engagement due to ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ impetuosity of actions, stubborn retention of individual strong points, and rapid opening of fire from guns, mortars, and machineguns.

Tasks assigned to battalions are distributed by sectors.

601. The Regiment constituting the advance guard of a division, once it comes in contact with the enemy, must throw back their protecting units and attack impetuously capturing advantageous positions for deployment of the main forces. This regiment must attract the main forces of the enemy.

It is advisable to avoid any complicated manoeuvre which would cause loss of time. ~~xxxxxxxx

advance together with the combat formations of rifle units. They are thrown forward rapidly for capture of positions on the line designated for deployment of the Regiment, on the flanks and behind limiting points where they form a strong antitank defense.

605. Battalions reach rapidly the line of deployment which they approach in a concealed movement under the cover of artillery and mortar fire. They attack the enemy impetuously enveloping the enemy flanks.

606. Observing the course of the battle, the Regiment commander must in every possible way encourage initiative of battalion and company commanders attacking the enemy and help them to achieve success.

607. Throughout the battle, the Regiment commander stays on his commander's observation post. He maintains constant contact with battalions and artillery and observes personally the course of actions. He obtains additional data from reconnaissance units, observation posts, and commander's observation.

608. In case of enemy retreat, the Regiment commander continues resolute attacks from the front. He immediately organizes relentless pursuit trying to cut off the enemy routes of retreat by barrage fire of artillery and mortars. For this purpose he also details submachinegun troops, mortars, machine guns and a part of rifle companies.

609. If the Regiment, acting as advance unit of a division or proceeding in an individual column, is attacked by superior forces of the enemy, it develops temporarily a defensive operation and stubbornly holds the position it captured.

610/ If at the end of the day no decisive results have been reached, the Regiment commander [redacted] darkness, capture

lines and points necessary for the continuation of the battle at night and retention of the positions won during daytime.

612. The Regiment commander must always strive to use night for accomplishment of his mission. He must fortify the advantagoues positions and local objects, organise ~~xxxx~~ protection and reconnaissance on the flanks, communication with battalions, ~~xxx~~ artillery, and the Division commander, establish or determine landmarks ~~xx~~ discernible in darkness and with the fall of darkness perform partial regrouping of the Regiment combat formation.

613. Battle continued throughout the night consists in resolute attacks against the most important objectives and dispositions of the enemy.

The Regiment commander must maintain contact with the enemy throughout the night.

Chapter 15

Regiment in Defense

1. Position Defense

614. Defense is a type of battle which enables forces to retain stubbornly ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the positions they hold, taking advantage of favorable conditions of the area and using fire at their disposal. Small forces and means can inflict heavy losses on superior forces of the enemy and may lead ~~xx~~ their offensive ~~xx~~ failure and defeat.

Total annihilation of the enemy, however, can be achieved only ~~xx~~ a subsequent offensive.

615. The force of defense consists in firmness of the troops, coordination of the fire system with antitank, antipersonnel obstacles and in resolute counterattacks, in ~~xxxxxx~~ expert use and organization of [redacted]

616. The tasks of infantry in defense consist in stubborn retention of the area, hitting the advancing enemy with powerful fire, and resolute counterattacks.

Firm retention of the positions they hold, is the affair of honor of infantry.

617. Defense must be deep, of antitank, antiartillery, and antiaircraft character. It must be able to repulse mass attacks of tanks and infantry of the enemy supported by artillery and combat aviation.

In every case it must be stubborn and active, ready, not only to repulse the attacking enemy, but also to defeat them.

618. Depending on forces, means, and area the defense may be of a position or mobile character.

The aim of the position defense consists in defeating the enemy and holding of the sector prepared for defense.

The mobile defense aims at gaining time. It inflicts losses on the enemy while the friendly forces are preserves. It permits loss of territory.

619. The Division defensive area, if it is organized in good time, includes:

the outpost area whose forward boundary must be at a distance of from 10 to 15 kilometers from the main defensive zone;

the main defensive zone of from 5 to 6 kilometers in depth.

In certain cases no outpost area is necessary.

620. The outpost area is organized by order of the Army commander, or Division commander for the purpose of detaining and tiring the enemy or in order to gain time.

The outpost area consists of front and alternate positions of field type equipped with engineer obstacles and defended by

forward elements.

621. Combat security is placed within 1 to 2 kilometers from the forward edge of defense in front of it. This constitutes the Position of the combat security which must prevent a sudden enemy attack, impede their ground reconnaissance and artillery reconnaissance, and mislead them with regard to the actual location of the forward edge of defense.

622. The place of the Position of the combat security is decided upon by the Division commander. It includes elements of battalions which are parts of rifle regiments. The Position of combat security consists of individual strong points connected in fire liaison, covered by obstacles and supported by machinegun, mortar, and artillery fire from the main zone of defense.

On the directions (or sectors) which necessitate creation of a decoy forward edge, the combat security must be reinforced. The Position of combat security must be stronger on important approaches to the forward edge of defense.

623. The main zone of defense is created for the purpose of arresting the attack of tanks and infantry of the enemy, for hitting them and forcing them to refrain from further advance. This zone must be developed in engineer sense. It includes the basic forces and means of defense.

624. Sectors of uninterrupted obstacles must be organized in front of the forward edge of the main defense zone, inside the zone, and on limiting points as well as between the sectors and areas of defense. They must be especially strong on important directions. The obstacles, however, must not impede counterattacks within the zone of defense. For this purpose the obstacles must have easily obstructed passages.

The attacking enemy must be stopped and defeated in the battle for the main zone of defense.

625. The dimension of the sector allotted to the Regiment in Position defense depends on the mission and character of the area.

The Regimental defense area includes battalion areas with their defense centers and the reserve defense area. They must be reinforced by antitank and antipersonnel obstacles and firing means.

Defending its defense area, the Regiment must hold it stubbornly and can retreat only by order of the Division commander.

626. Having received the preliminaryorder of passing to defense, the Regiment commander reaches a decision after having studied the map. He sends a reconnaissance unit to the combat security occupying the indicated sector of defense and participates performed by the Division commander in reconnaissance/with battalion commanders. He specifies on the terrain the location of the forward edge of defense on his sector.

In case the situation precludes determination of the forward edge of defense on the terrain by the Divisinn commander, the Regiment and battalion commandess, this task is entrusted to battalion commanders who report their decision to the Regiment commander.

627. After ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ reconnoitering with the Division commander and receiving order for defense, the Regiment commander together with the chief of staff, artillery commander, regiment engineer, and commanders of battalions and attached and supporting means performs reconnaissance of the area and organizes coordination on the terrain. He points out: the Regimental defense area, line of the forward edge of the main zone of defense, and the position of combat security; sectors for antitank obstacles; sectors designated for engineer works, character ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ of

works and personnel charged to complete them; time for preparation for defense.

The Regiment commander points out to the battalion commanders:

areas and centers of defense, reinforcements;

tasks on fortification of defense areas;

grouping of antitank artillery, its fire positions, system of infantry fire on the flanks and limiting points, dispositions of machinegun and artillery pillboxes; tasks on conducting of fire of long and midrange.

629. The Regiment commander points out to the Reserve the defense areas, probable direction of counterattacks, fire missions within the defense area, reinforcements during counterattacks.

630. The Regiment commander points out to the artillery supporting infantry and to the mortar battery: their missions on destruction of enemy tanks and support of battalions and combat security, basic directions accessible to tanks; sectors of barrage fire in front of the forward edge and in the depth of defense.

631. While establishing the defense areas, the Regiment commander must take into consideration the importance of the directions they cover in order to determine the width of battalion defense areas. The most narrow front is given to the battalion defending the main direction. Boundaries of battalion defense areas must coincide.

Whatever the situation may be, all the battalion defense centers must have all-around defense.

Mutual fire support and security of limiting points must be organized between the battalion defense areas.

Areas' boundaries must be clearly designated by landmarks.

632. The system of infantry, mortar, artillery, and antitank fire is organized in the Regimental defense area in order to:

support the actions of combat security;

retard the arrival of enemy forces onto the departure position;

hit infantry and tanks of the enemy on the departure position and during their movement to the attack line;

repulse the attack launched by infantry and tanks of the enemy by erecting a fire barrage in front of the forward edge of defense;

cut off/or destroy the enemy infantry which broke through the forward edge;

annihilate the enemy infantry and tanks which managed to break through by box barrage and barrage fire;

support the counterattacks launched by reserve.

633. The plan of defense computed by the Regiment commander includes: actions of battalions in case of a partial or complete break through of the Regiment defense area by the enemy; actions of battalions during counterattacks launched by the reserve; organization of antitank, antiaircraft, and antichemical defense, of communication, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ reconnaissance, and observation; measures for organization of ground and camouflage; order of supply by ammunition and other necessities; order of evacuation.

634. In the fire plan, the Regiment commander specifies: zone of barrage fire in front of the forward edge and in the depth of the position, points and lines where fire must be intensified; additional firing means ~~xx~~ for organization of barrage fire on important sectors; signals for concentration of fire established by the Division commander and his own supplementary signals; the person whose order authorizes opening of barrage fire of artillery and mortars, methods and time of ~~xxxx~~ concentrated fire; organization of fire protection of limiting [redacted] between battalions

and adjacent units; firing means which are to support counterattacks launched by the Regiment and order of employment of roving machine-guns, mortars, and guns.

635. Antitank defense is organized by the Regiment commander within the Regimental defense area. It consists of combination of artillery fire and antitank means of infantry with widely used natural and artificial obstacles.

The Battalion defense centers and company areas of defense situated in an area accessible to tanks are to be equipped as anti-tank centers and areas.

A Company antitank defense area includes usually one rifle company, 3 to 5 guns, 1 to 2 platoons of antitank rifles, mortars and machineguns.

636. Antitank defense is organized throughout the depth of Regimental defense area, particularly in front of the forward edge of defense. Saturation with antitank means must be created on the basic directions.

Particular attention must be paid to organization of antitank fire on limiting points. The Regiment commander appoints commanders responsible for limiting points. He must personally or through his staff check the organization of fire.

The observation and warning system is very important in organization of antitank defense.

All the antitank obstacles must be within the range of effective antitank (guns and rifles) fire, mortar and machinegun fire. Natural obstacles are used first. In case of their absence, artificial antitank obstacles must be erected as well as mine fields, barely perceptible obstacles, antitank slit trenches affording antitank protection, [redacted] ditches.

The infantry must use its fire preventing the enemy from removing antitank obstacles. It must cover the positions of the antitank artillery.

Mine fields are organized only by order of the Division commander. Sectors for rapid laying of mines are prepared previously.

Fire positions of artillery are disposed in such a way as to allow the greater part of artillery to participate in repulsion of tank attacks of the enemy should they manage to break through. Approaches to fire positions must be equipped with antitank obstacles and must be mined.

637. Commanders are responsible for prompt readiness of infantry, mortar, artillery, and engineer units for antitank defense.

A mobile antitank reserve consisting of guns, antitank rifles and engineer troops with mines must be detailed on the direction of main effort.

638. Antiaerial defense must cover well all the most important sectors of Regiment defense, its main grouping, artillery and mortars.

Antiaerial means of the Regiment must be disposed in tankproof areas or behind antitank obstacles.

Dispositions must be thoroughly camouflaged and order and discipline must be strictly observed in the places of concentration and all the rearward routes.

639. Engineer preparations of defense foresees organization and equipment of: antitank obstacles, areas, centers, and positions throughout the depth of defense; commander's observation posts; fire positions with clearance of field of fire, positions for combat security; concealed routes of communication and decoy installations on the Regiment defense area; departure posi-

tions for counterattacks launched by the reserve; shelters and covers from artillery and aircraft fire.

640. Order of engineer works [redacted] depends on the [redacted] objective of defense, situation and area conditions.

First of all the engineer work must insure observation, direction, organization of antitank obstacles, basic and alternate fire positions, cover from artillery and aircraft fire and their obligatory camouflage.

In some cases the works of the first importance must include communication passages (in open area), roads (in mountainous or wooded and marshy area), shelters (in winter).

Heavy defensive installations (reinforced concrete pillboxes) must be constructed if possible simultaneously with the equipment of fire positions. Shelters must be constructed after the above-listed installations are completed.

641. Plan of engineer fortification of the Regiment defense area is composed by the Regiment engineer and approved by the Regiment commander. The plan includes: list of works, their sequence and time for their accomplishment; estimate and distribution of manpower, tools, trench equipment, materials, and means of transport-ation; time for work, rest, and reception of food.

642. The Regiment commander and unit commanders organize and direct construction of protective works and bear the full responsibility for them. Taey must check personally the work for defense, organization of fire and camouflage.

Negligence, idleness, or carelessness in organization and execution of works for defense must be treated as the gravest military crime.

643. Reconnaissance in defensive operations in case of

immediate contact with the enemy must discover preparations for attack. It must determine the strength and basic grouping of the enemy and direction of attack.

Reconnaissance at night is especially important. It must be of all types according to situation, commander's observation, or reconnaissance in force. The latter must take the character of night raids.

644. Direction of the Regiment in a defensive battle must be insured with commander's observation points (one basic and one or two alternate posts) and widely developed net of observation posts. Observation posts are organized by the Regiment staff. They must offer facility for observation of the entire zone in front of the forward edge of the defense area and on the flanks.

645. The basic and alternate commander's observation posts must be disposed in the antitankfortified areas on the direction of main effort. It must offer the best observation of the front area and dispositions of the Regiment. The commander's observation point must be equipped with reliable communication with battalions, artillery, and the Division commander.

The commander's observation post must not be disposed in the area of artillery fire positions.

Uninterrupted communication with battalions, reserve, artillery adjacent units, and Division commander must be a responsibility of the Chief of Regiment Staff.

646. In case there is an open flank and no natural obstacles present, the Regiment commander disposes the flank battalion in echelon formation and places the reserve near the open flank. Constant reconnaissance must be organized on the flank as well as observation. Strong combat security must be [redacted] artificial obstacles

erected.

647. In order to insure uninterrupted supply during combat in the trenches and on all the fire positions, the Regiment commander orders organization of reserves of ammunition.

648. During the enemy artillery and aerial preparations, our personnel must be under cover. Observers and fire units on duty remain in trenches and on fire positions.

649. Combat outpost action in a defensve operation must be supported by specially appointed by the Regiment commander firing means from alternate positions.

In case the enemy pushed back the combat outpost and the enemy advance units approach the forward edge of defense, the Regiment commander must prevent them from reconnoitering the defense zone by concealing the actual dispositions of his firing means. The enemy advance units must be hit by fire from alternate positions.

650. In case the enemy occupy their departure position and prepare for attack at night, the Regiment inflicts losses on them by opening fire from previously prepared night positions. The enemy must be prevented from destroying the obstacles in front of the forward edge of defense.

651. Enemy groups concentrated on the departuer position for offensive must be hit by coneentrated fire of artillery and mortars.

As the offensige begins, the Regiment commander concentrates artillery and mortar fire against the basic group of the enemycombat formation.

652. As the enemy tanks approach the obstacles in front of the forward edge of defense, the guns of antitank defense, flame

throwers, and antitank rifles open sudden fire from ambushes.

Breaking through tanks are retained in the depth by obstacles. They must be destroyed by artillery fire, fire of antitank rifles and/or antitank reserves, fire opened from the rear by previously designated guns and antitank rifles.

The infantry destroys enemy tanks with antitank rifles, grenades, mines, and incendiary grenades.

The tank borne party of the enemy must be destroyed by machine gun and submachine gun fire in front of the forward edge of defense and by counterattacks in the depth of the Regiment defense area.

653. The entire artillery and all the mortars participate in repulsion of the enemy attacking the forward edge of defense.

In favorable conditions the infantry from sectors free of attack counterattack the enemy in front of the forward edge of defense.

At that period artillery and mortars concentrate fire against the enemy tanks separating them from the attacking infantry.

654. If the enemy attack the forward edge, they must be repulsed by sudden powerful fire conducted by all the firing means of the Regiment at close range.

The entire strength of fire must be directed toward cutting off of the enemy infantry from tanks and for inflicting decisive defeat and prevent attack of the forward edge. All the firing means of strong points which are not being attacked must participate in repulsion of attack.

655. In case the enemy wedged into the defense area, they must be attacked by concentrated fire from the strong points of the

first line and from the depth and then annihilated in counterattacks. The Regiment commander must help commanders of battalions with firing means at his disposal.

The blow must be directed onto the enemy flank after opening of the fire from all firing means which can be concentrated on the direction of counterattack.

Small enemy groups penetrating beyond the forward edge must be destroyed in individual counterattacks launched by battalion reserves.

Having repulsed the attack, the firing means must be prepared for repulsion of repeated attacks of the enemy.

656. All the units whose areas are involved in counterattack must participate in it and help the Regiment reserve to destroy the enemy who managed to break through.

657. Throughout the course of battle the Regiment commander uses all his firing means in order to defeat one by one the most dangerous parts of the enemy combat formation, to inflict heavy losses on the enemy and frustrate their attempt to develop attack.

658. As soon as the enemy attack is repulsed, the Regiment commander restores the disrupted parts of defense and prepares for repulsion of new attacks.

659. If our counterattacks are repulsed by the enemy, the Regiment commander develops a defensive action in the area he reached or on previously prepared positions. He immediately details a reserve and takes all measures to prevent further advance of the enemy.

All the enemy attempts to widen the break through must be repulsed no matter how strong may be their efforts. This fight must last until the enemy is turned back by the Division commander's reserve.

660. In case of insufficient forces or means or in case the area is not accessible throughout, the defense consists in retention of individual sectors covering the most important directions and having fire liaison.

The combat formation in this case is constructed in conformance with the mission, width of fronts, and character of area. Defense areas of battalions must have common boundaries.

Battalion defense centers are the basis of defense when they are located so that they include the most important directions.

661. Gaps between battalion defense centers which are accessible to the enemy must be occupied by small rifle units or submachinegun units reinforced by machineguns and antitank rifles. These gaps must also be filled with engineer obstacles.

Battalion defense centers must be connected by fire liaison. It must be of mxa machinegun, mortar, or artillery character.

662. On a hardly accessible area battalions must be disposed by individual company areas. They must occupy passages between hardly accessible sectors of the area.

663. Organization of defense of every battalion center must insure firm and successful struggle even in codditions of a full encirclement for a long period permitting the Regiment Commander preparation and execution of counterattack.

664. In any case if the front of defense is wide, the Regiment commander must have a strong reserve including all types of arms including antitank ones.

The reserve must be disposed behind the battalion acting on the most important direction. If possible it must be placed behind the antitank obstacles. The reserve organizes its own defense area for all-around defense and must be always in full

readiness for counterattacks on the directions which had been indicated to it.

665. Combat outposts are organized in every defense area independently by order of battalion commanders. Especial attention must be ~~xxx~~ paid to protection of flanks.

For protection of open flanks the Regiment commander details rifle units reinforced by machineguns, antitank rifles and individual guns.

666. The Regiment commander must:

organize an uninterrupted and active reconnaissance of the enemy;

organize reliable and vigilant ~~xxxxxx~~ combat security and observation of the area in front of defense, in the gaps between battalions' defense centers, on the flanks and limiting points. He must make sure that they are covered with antitank and antipersonnel obstacles. If necessary he can detail units reinforced with firing means for this purpose;

check organization of fire in battalions, particularly on the flanks and limiting points;

keep reserve in full readiness.

667. Direction of artillery must be decentralized. The artillery attached to the Regiment is usually distributed by battalions.

668. Having received his mission for defense, the Regiment commander study his area on the map, reaches a decision, and then, under cover of combat outposts and reconnaissance, studies the area together with his subordinate commanders and establishes: areas and centers of defense, their strength and personnel; sectors accessible and inaccessible to tanks; sequence of work for protection of gaps

and flanks; personnel of the reserve and its disposition; basic directions of counterattacks; dispositions and tasks of artillery and mortars; location of his commander's observation post.

669. Apart from the commander's observation post there must be at least two alternate commander's observation posts. They must be placed near places of probable counterattacks and if possible in areas inaccessible to tanks.

670. In case the enemy broke through the defense, battalions must stubbornly retain their defense centers. After having studied the situation and established the direction of main effort of the enemy attack, the Regiment commander must bring reserve into action and, ~~xx~~ by an impetuous counterattack on the enemy flank, annihilate the enemy who had broken through.

671. Four counterattack the reserve may be reinforced by submachine guns and antitank rifles belonging to the antitank reserve of the Regiment commander.

The Regiment commander must not bring the reserve in too soon. This mistake may deflect him to a secondary direction where the enemy actions are demonstrative.

2. Defense of Fortified Area

672. A fortified area offers a prolonged position defense.

Its strength and power depend on timely organized fire, especially flanking fire from machinegun-artillery, artillery, and machinegun permanent installations, on special training of permanent garrison troops and engineer organization of area.

673. In the outpost area the Regiment accomplishes an independent mission or else acts as a part of the Division.

In the battle for the outpost area, the Regiment, reinforced by artillery, tanks, engineer and chemical units and supported by

obstacles, must exhaust the enemy and inflict heavy losses on them. It must force the enemy into constant engagements, make them overcome numerous obstacles, use their forces in demonstrative directions and expose their flanks to fire from the alternate and switch positions and from ambushes.

Coordination with adjacent units is very important as well as coordination with individual permanent installations of the outpost area, organization and manoeuvre by fire of artillery, mortars, and antitank ~~xxx~~ weapons, timely counterattacks of reserve, thorough camouflage of the combat formation, and prompt withdrawal to the alternate and switch positions.

The Regiment develops defense of alternate and switch positions by order of the Division commander.

674. In the battle position of defense ~~xxxxxx~~ in a fortified area the Regiment occupies a sector consisting of several defense centers held by several units of the fortified area; in a fortified area of field type the Regiment occupies a sector consisting of battalion defense areas.

Defense center is the basic part of a fortified area. It must have all-around defense of the center and of the strong points which form it along the front and in the depth.

Strong point is the basic part of a defense center. Its garrison must be able to resist using all means of suppression and must know how to conduct independent battle in encirclement.

In conformance with the defense plan of a fortified area, battalions can occupy strong points independently or else serve for reinforcing regular troops of the fortified area. In the latter case the battalions occupy gaps between strong points and defense centers and create deblocking groups. They launch counterattacks.

675. The strength of Regiment reserve can be from one rifle battalion reinforced by artillery and tanks. It is deposed in the depth of a defence center or sector with the tasks to: reinforce battalions by fire, destroy the enemy, who broke through into gaps between defense centers and strong points, by fire and counterattacks.

676. Sucess of battle depends on independent and resolute actions of battalion commanders and commanders oc companies helped by the system of obstacles, xi reinforced concrete pillboxes and field fortifications.

Rifle regiment must be able to conduct combat in full encirclement.

677. Direction of battle conducted by a Rifle regiment requires;

study of a previously worked out plan of defense of the fortified area;

coordination with garrisons of reinforced concrete pillboxes, attached and supporting means, and adjacent units;

wide net of previously created commander's observation posts (basic and alternate);

uninterrupted permanent communication.

678. A powerful system of [redacted] defensive and protective installations and obstacles and modern organization of defense enable the Regiment to launch counterattacks by a strong reserve acting in coordination with fire of the pillboxes and firing means from the depth and frustrate the enemy manoeuvre and annihilate the unit which broke throggh.

3. Mobile Defense

679. Mobile defense [redacted] consists of a number of subsequent

defensive battles on previously designated lines in coordination with short sudden counterattacks. The effect of the mobile defense is in coordination of manoeuvre of units of the Regiment with fire of all types and wide employment of various obstacles.

680. Having been assigned to his mission for defense and received indications regarding intermediate lines of defense, the Regiment commander reaches the preliminary decision on the map, organizes reconnaissance of intermediate lines by staff commanders, battalion and artillery commanders in order to mark lines of defense, artillery positions, routes of withdrawal, and the character of works for erection of obstacles.

On the basis of reconnaissance data, the Regiment commander reaches the decision regarding organization of mobile defense, installation of obstacles, and order of combat conducted by battalions by lines.

681. In case of independent action of the Regiment, the lines are selected by its commander. Distances between lines must be sufficient to force the enemy, after the capture of one line, to change positions of mortars and artillery and organize the offensive anew.

682. Engineer obstacles must be erected in front of each line and on the flanks. These engineer obstacles must be covered by infantry and artillery fire.

683. The Regiment occupies simultaneously two lines of defense. Its basic forces and means are concentrated on the first line.

Distribution of forces and means on the lines depends on the most probable direction of the enemy offensive.

684. Battalions organize defense centers on the above-mentioned lines which must include the most important

directions. Gaps between defense centers and adjacent units must be covered by mortar, machinegun, and artillery fire.

Battalions organize antitank defense so that the enemy tanks should be unable to break through into gaps between defense centers.

685. Ambushes reinforced by antitank weapons (antitauk guns, rifles, mines) are organized, by order of the Regiment commander, between lines of defense.

686. The Regiment commander reassigns a part of attached artillery to battalions. The other part remains at his disposal.

687. The Regiment commander must have a strong reserve (up to a battalion) of rifle, machinegun, mortar, and antitank rifle units.

This reserve must be concealed in the area of the second line of defense.

688. In his order the Regiment commander indicates:

the first and following lines of defense;

order of occupation of lines by battalions, order and direction of passing from one line to another;

battalion defense areas on each line and reinforcements of battalions;

location of disposition of the reserve and probable directions of counterattacks on each line, tasks of the reserve;

tasks of reconnaissance, protection of the flanks and limiting points;

plan of construction of obstacles in front of lines, between them, and on the flanks;

location and personnel of ambushes, their tasks;

tasks of artillery and mortars left at the disposal of the Regiment commander;

location of commander's observation posts (on each line); direction signals.

689. The Regiment commander must make sure that battalion commanders cover their withdrawal by antitank weapons' fire (guns, rifles) in order to prevent enemy tank attacks during movement.

690. When the enemy start offensive, the battalions on the first defensive line open fire of long range in order to force the enemy to deploy, waste time for organization of the offensive and overcoming of obstacles, and ~~destroy~~ inflict losses on them.

Having accomplished this task, the battalion of the first line of defense, by order of the Regiment commander, rapidly and if possible imperceptibly leave the line under fire cover of most of the firing means without accepting battle, before the general enemy attack. The battalion passes to the second line (more frequently through its flank) and occupies the second line of defense, where it begins immediate preparations for defense.

Battalion commanders must report immediately to the Regiment commander their withdrawal from the first line and must notify the adjacent units.

691 . The reserve on the second line of defense must give fire support to the battalions on the first line. Having let them through, it must prepare for defense.

If individual units of the enemy manage to break through to the first line and threaten to outflank or envelop our forces or in case the enemy do not let our battalions get disengaged, the Regiment commander launches a short counterattack by reserve

at his disposal on the enemy flank and also employs submachine gun troops in order to facilitate the withdrawal of battalions from the first line.

693. In the mobile defense against an enemy having significant superiority in numbers of tanks and motorized infantry, the Regiment commander must:

create echeloned by lines antitank defense with a developed system of obstacles, particularly on the flanks;

dispose infantry and artillery in tankproof areas;

destroy the enemy motor vehicles as well as their supplies of fuel;

protect crossings and passes in the rear against capture by the enemy and against aerial attacks;

detail groups for construction of obstacles on the enemy routes of advance.

Blasting of bridges and damaging of roads is done by order of the commander of the last withdrawing battalion. It is done if the situation dictates this measure or by order of the Regiment commander.

693. Commander's observation posts (basic and alternate) must be located on the direction of main effort, if possible in a tankproof area.

694. The Regiment staff establishes the axis of signal communication throughout the zone of defense with assembly points of reports on the axis.

For the purpose of uninterrupted direction it is advantageous to use radio, liaison officers, orderlies on bycicles and motorcycles, mounted orderlies, and signals.

4. Defensive operations at night

695. The basic task of night defensive consists in repulsion of sudden enemy attacks.

For this purpose it is necessary to:

increase night reconnaissance, security, and observation;

organize local security in every unit belonging to the Regiment apart from the existing combat security. The local security may consist of listening posts, patrols or individual members of patrols, and observers;

appoint a unit on duty in every battalion (or company or platoon) which will be kept in full readiness for combat on its position (or area);

prepare firing means during daylight (artillery, mortars, machineguns, antitank rifles) for conducting of fire from alternate positions in order to cover the most important approaches to the forward edge, obstacles, and the depth of defense;

reinforce the forward edge of defense by machineguns and antitank rifles.

696. Artillery fire from open positions is very important for repulsion of sudden night attacks.

For this purpose individual guns of Regiment artillery are placed on previously prepared positions in the frontal strong points. Flame throwers are moved to the forward edge particularly in the limiting points between battalions and on the flanks of the Regiment.

697. The submachine gun company is employed for counterattacks or for strengthening of fire in front of the forward edge or on limiting points.

698. The Regiment commander must during daylight point out to:

the reserve: assembly areas in case of alarm, ~~dangerous~~ departure positions for counterattacks;

artillery and mortars: tasks, order, and call, move, and cease fire signal;

everybody: direction signals and identification marks of friendly forces.

The Regiment commander must make sure that the Reserve and Artillery commanders have a thorough knowledge of the plan of counter-attacks.

699. Night counterattack must not be complicated. It must be short.

Counterattacks launched by the Regiment reserve must be timely. They must deprive the enemyfrom a chance to fortify themselves and organize resistance.

700. Reserves of battalions which are not being attacked must participate in counterattacks if they are disposed on the direction of counterattack of the reserve of the Regiment.

701 If the counterattack fails, the Regiment fortifies the line it reached and repeats the counterattack at night or at the break of dawn.

702. For a night combat the Regiment commander supplies units of the Regiment with illuminating flares and signal rockets. The Regiment staff works out a table of lamp signals for rapid and uninterrupted communication and imparts it to the commanding personnel.

703. At the break of dawn units, by order of the Regiment commander, units resume their daylight routine.

5. Defense of Inhabited Locality

704. The Regiment defense an inhabited locality consisting of several blocks of houses, a part of a large town (sector), or a group of inhabited localities situated near each other. It acts in coordination with troops carrying out defensive operations outside the inhabited locality.

705. The inhabited locality or part of town defended by the Regiment must be equipped with a system of defensive installations and engineer obstacles at the approaches and inside the locality and must be turned into a fort capable to arrest the advance of the enemy and be defended independently for a long period of time even if it were encircled.

Evacuation of an inhabited locality or part of a town can be done only by order of the superior commander.

706. While defending an inhabited locality or part of a town the Regiment commander must be appointed commandant. All the units composing the garrison of the locality must be subordinate to him.

707. Firmness of defense depends more on the quality than numbers of forces. It depends on a well organized fire system and expert direction.

The Regiment commander details for defense of an inhabited locality or a part of it the strictly necessary strength of infantry with machineguns, individual guns, artillery, antitank rifles and a large quantity of hand grenades.

The Commandant of an inhabited locality must have at his disposal a strong mobile reserve.

708. Adjusting an inhabited locality for defensive actions it is necessary to prepare several defensive lines consisting of

a number of strong points and defense centers which must have a fire liaison connecting them. For this purpose can be used various buildings, streets, squares, gardens.

709. Solid masonry buildings (or reinforced timber ones) and groups of iddividual buildings convenient for conducting of enfilade fire along streets, squares, adjacent buildings, and gaps between them must ba adjusted as strong points.

Several strong points situated on important directions and areas (or sectors) of inhabited locality are united into one combined system of defense and constitute defense centers.

710. Every strong point and defense center must be adjusted for all-around defense and protracted combat within encirclement.

Strong points and defense centers must be occupied by units: small buildings, by reinforced squads or platoons; large buildings or groups of small buildiggs, by companies; very large buildiggs or entire blocks of houses, by battalions.

A commandant must be appointed in every strong point and every defense center.

Commandants of strong points and defense centers must have mobile reserves for reconnaissance, sallies, and counterattacks.

711. Stores of water, ammunition, foodstuffs, medicines must be prepared in inhabited localities, mkxmgx strong points, and defense centers.

712. The commander's observation post must be organized in a strong point permitting observation of the inhabited locality and direction of combat.

713. Particular attention must be paid to organization of active defensé: counterattack, ambush, sudden point blank fire, grenade throwing at moving enemy.

For active defense it is necessary to create mobile detachments from Regiment units, attached units of reinforcements, and antitank rifle units, individual guns, and engineers armed by antitank mines. Convenient fire positions and concealed routes are prepared for ambushes and counterattacks. The concealed routes lead between adjoining buildings and through breaches made for this purpose in walls.

Sewerage system is utilized in large town for concealed emergence in the enemy rear and for blasting of buildings and communication within the defense. Exits from the sewerage system which are not used by friendly forces and which are at in the enemy dispositions must be mined and destroyed.

714. The system of artillery fire is constructed by coordination between the flanking and frontal fire of individual guns.

Batteries and artillery battalions must be attached to units defending areas of an inhabited locality. Individual guns and mortars are attached to units defending strong points.

It is sometimes advantageous to leave a part of artillery at the disposal of the Regiment commander. This part must be disposed outside the inhabited locality.

Artillery is employed in centralized way in combat at the approaches to the inhabited locality. Fire is conducted from alternate positions.

The direction of artillery must be decentralized during combat within the inhabited locality.

715. The forward edge in defense of an inhabited locality must be moved forward. For this purpose individual buildings,

strong fences, gardens, graveyards, and ravines can be utlized at the approaches to the locality. Sometimes the forward edge of defense can be moved into the depth of the inhabited locality. In this case buildings and other local objects situated at the approaahes to the inhabited locality must be occupied by strong AA combat security groups. Projections of outskirts are used for organization of cross and flanking fire.

716. Clearance of field of fire must be done at the approaahes to inhabited locality and in its depth, particularly in front of strong points and defense centers. This includes demolishing of fences and timber buildings, cutting of bushes, breaking breaches in stone walls.

717. Windows and garrets can be used for firing and throwing grenades from buildings. Holes for this purpose can be made in walls. Windows which are not used must be filled up with bricks or sandbags. Pits of sewerage and recesses below the windows of basements can be utilized for fire points.

Reinforced concrete domes, damaged tanks, strong boilers can be utlized for strengthening of strong points. Trenches can be dug behind hedges and fences.

Antiaerial MG installations and mortars must be placed in yards, in garrets of buildings whose roofs and ceilinvs were removed.

Antiaerial artillery must be adjusted for antitank purposes.

Antitank guns are placed within houses; floors are reinforced by rows of beams or else the floors are torn off and guns placed onthe ground; Breaches are made in the back wall at the windows and doors and slides for guns are constructed of boards or logs.

719. Tanks acting from abushes must be installed in light timber buildings. Their front walls must be weakened so that they would easily collapse.

Tanks utilized as fire points must be placed in barns or behind tall fences with large holes broken through them.

720. Obstacles must be constructed on the approaches as well as within the inhabited localities. All-around defense must be organized in strong points and defense centers.

Ravines and bluffs, strong stone and metal fences, hedges interwined by wire, mine fields and ordinary obstacles of field type can be used on the approaches to ~~xxx~~ inhabited localities.

Barràcades of strong material abutting stone buildings and fences must be constructed inside inhabited localities in the streets, squares, in gaps between strong points. A ntitank mines must be ~~xxxxx~~ layed.

Surprises must be prepared in unoccupied buildings, in the streets, and at the approaches to inhabited localities. These include mines of delayed action, fougasses made with rock and explosives, demolition mines for destruction of walls and other blasting ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ obstacles.

All the obstacles must be within the range of strong enfilade fire from adjacent buildings. Barràcades are equipped with embrasures and machine gun emplacements for enfilade fire on streets and squares.

Passages allowing movement of units and means of transportation must be left in the barricades. These passages must be well guarded and covered by strong fire. Arrangements must be made for closing them rapidly.

731. Particular attention must be paid to organization of observation. Garrets of tall buildings, belfries, chimney stacks, etc. can be used for observation of approaches to the inhabited locality, streets, yards, squares and approaches to strong points and defense centers.

732. Solid basement can be utlized as shelters. In case of absence of basements, shelters must be constructed under floors of buildings, in yards or gardens.

In winter basements, shelters, and dugouts must be equipped with stoves.

733. Communication passages between strong points are organized along stone fences, through passages of buildings, and sewers. F ire positions and shelters situated outside buildings are connected by roofed passages constructed under floors of ground floors of buildings. Alternate communication passages must be constructed in tall buildings between floors. This is achieved by breaking holes in floors and ceilinvs and making breaches in staircases.

734. Walls of buildiggs are reidforced by bricks or sand-bags. Celings are reinforced by placing a layer or two of logs or of earth of 2 meters in width on the floor of the next story.

A shed or visor is adjusted over a fire position inside a building for protection from falling fragments.

735. Regiment aid station must be housed in solid basements of buildings situated in the rear part of the locality or in a suburb.

736. Fire fighting parties must be created and supplied with necessary equipment collected in the inhabited locality. Cases or bags with [redacted] water must be

ganz prepared in buildings. All the inflammable materials mat must be removed and floor must be covered with sand. Small constructions must be removed if they can pass fire from one house to another. All the fuel must be placed at a distance from buildings and used if necessary.

All the wells must be registered and covered with specially made lids.

727. The Regiment commander employs his reserve of rifle units and submachine gun troops reinforced by antitank rifles and mortars for rapid reinforcement of defense on threatened directions and for annihilation of individual enemy groups breaking through into the inhabited locality.

In case the enemy succeeded in breaking through into the inhabited locality, the garrisons of strong points and defense centers must firmly fight for each house in order to insure success of counterattacks launched by the Regiment reserve.

728. If the manoeuvre of the Regiment reserve is crumpled in one direction, it is imperative to attack the enemy along two converging directions, isolate them on individual sectors, encircle and destroy them.

6. Defense in forest

729. Defense in forest consists in all-around defense of sectors of forest forming defense centers in a widely developed system of obstacles and in resolute counterattacks.

730. Organizing defense of forest, the Regiment commander [redacted] places the forward edge in front of the edge of the forest or somewhat in the depth.

Machinegun and antitank blockhouses (reinforced concrete pillboxes) are placed [redacted] in the depth, [redacted] roads/and in clearings.

Caponiers, machinegun platforms must be installed and sniper's posts and observation posts must be arranged on trees.

All the roads, roads, meadows in the Regiment area must be covered by enfilade and flanking fire of machineguns, individual guns, mortars, and obstacles.

731. It is necessary to pay special attention to defense of projecting angles of the forest which the enemy strive always to capture first. It is sometimes advisable to cut clearings in large projecting angles and cover them with fire and obstacles in order to arrest the penetration of the enemy into the depth of defense.

732. The Regiment commander must take advantage of the peculiarities of forest area for construction of obstacles, application of blocks, entanglement of trees by wire, abatis, and mining. All the defensive installations must be thoroughly camouflaged.

733. Most of artillery (howitzers) and mortars are used in a centralized way for conducting concentrated fire on remote and close approaches to the forward edge while the enemy approach the forest.

Individual guns and mortars are attached to rifle companies for flanking and covering of approaches to the forward edge, clearing, meadows and edges of the forest.

734. The reserve must be disposed in defense area equipped for all-around defense in the vicinity of defense centers, meadows and clearings.

Directions of counterattacks must be thoroughly studied, landmarks established, obstacles removed, and departure positions prepared.

[redacted]

under protection
735. Rear units are disposed/on principal supply roads. Blockhouses are erected for this purpose. Lines of communication are guarded by patrols. A ll measures must be taken against fire.

736. Particular attention must be paid to reconnaissance on flanks and limiting points.

737. Defense in wooded and ~~xxxxxx~~ marshy area is facilitated by limited routes of approach for the enemy conducting offensive operations.

Defense in such area is organized similarly to a wide front position defense. The most important direction must be held firmly.

If the marsh is not wide, it must be utilized as a natural obstacle. The forward edge in this case must be drawn behind the marsh. C ombat outposts can be disposed on small islands, heights and on points ~~xxxx~~ within the marsh.

738. Defense on large wooded and marshy areas must be organized behind the swamp or on the area of the swamp. For this purposes blockhouses must be constructed, tread roads built, and trenches ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ dug with help of alluvial soil.

The Regiment commander must always prepare route of withdrawal for combat outposts and routes for manoeuvres of the reserve.

7. Defense of River

739. The forward edge of defense is usually located on the friendly side of the river immediately adjoining the bank. If the river has a wide open valley and its opposite bank commandes it, the forward edge may be set back to an advantageous line insuring observation and fire, while reinforced combat outpost is disposed on the ~~xxx~~ bank and is covered by fire from the depth.

740.
~~742.~~ The Regiment commander must establish fords, sectors
enemy crossings
of possible ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

[redacted]

[illegible] [illegible]

crossing equipment.

741. All the fords, convenient entries and edits from the water must be mined and barred by under water obstacles. Local crossing equipment must be accumulated on the friendly bank or destroyed. Bridges are mined and approaches to them protected by pillboxes. Day and night observation must be organized for protection of sectors of possible enemy crossings.

742. While determining defense centers, the Regiment commander must take into consideration the necessity of [illegible] having the whole river width including the opposite bank within fire range. This includes oblique and flanking fire.

Tanks, antitank guns and rifles must be installed in the places of possible crossings.

Concentrated artillery and mortar fire must be prepared against areas of possible concentration of forces and crossing equipment of the enemy, against approaches, the river itself and the enemy withdrawal routes.

Firing means of the infantry must not reveal themselves before the beginning of the forcing of river by the enemy. For repulsion of the enemy at long and midrange serve individual mortar, machine-gun and rifle units.

743. The reserve of the Regiment occupies a defense center which enables it to approach rapidly and stealthily to any point of crossing in order to launch a firm attack and throw the crossigg enemy into the river.

744. W hile defending a bridgehead before developing an offensive, the Regiment must cover the crossing for the period of time designated by the superior commander. The [illegible] forward edge

[redacted]

of bridgehead must be placed at the minimum distance protecting the crossing from machinegun and mortar fire and effective artillery fire of the enemy.

Flanks of the defense shoule abut to the river. This would prevent possibility of outflanking movement by the enemy. Flanks must be covered by artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire from the opposite bank.

8. Defense in winter

745. For winter defense the forces must be disposed in an area provided with forest, inhabited localities and other shelters. Strong points and defense centers must be organized in such areas.

746. The forward edge must be placed behind obstacles which are hard to overcome by infantry and tanks of the enemy (deep snow, ravines, river, streams with steep banks).

Defensive position must be organized on elevated areas so that the advancing enemy would have to overcome ascents. If time allows the slopes directed to the enemy should be covered with ice.

Everything which may serve as cover for the enemy in front of the forward edge of defense must be destroyed or barred by engineer obstacles. They must be covered by artillery and mortar fire. Reconnaissance and observation on limiting points and flanks must be intensified.

747. The reserve must be disposed in a camouflaged way in inhabited localities, thickets, ravines, shelters and other concealed places prepared for all-around defense and provided against aerial attacks. Reserve must be supplied by skis. Ski trails protected by obstacles must be prepared rapidly.

748. The basic task of artillery and mortars consists in preventing the enemy from using roads and inhabited localities, ex-

hausting them, slowing down their advance, and [illegible] prolong their stay outside in cold weather.

748. Submachine gun troops on skis attack the enemy rear, install obstacles on roads, destroy headquarters, rear installations, transportation and communication means of the enemy.

750. In case the enemy break through into the depth of defense, the Regiment commander launches his reserve into [illegible] counter-attack in the enemy rear. On the first place it is necessary to defeat and throw back the ski units of the enemy which broke through into the depth of defense.

751. The Regiment commander and his staff must frequently check the vigilance of forces especially at night, in freezing weather and in snowfall.

752. The Regiment commander must insure the forces and their commanders with [illegible] rest, warmth, and measures against frostbites.

Aid stations are housed in warm lodgings or huts and are provided with boiling water. Medical transportation means must have tents, [illegible] warm blankets and sheepskin coats.

753. Transportation means [illegible] must include sleighs. Roads must be prepared for motor vehicles.

Protection of rear units must be organized with the view of possible attacks by ski detachments of the enemy.

754. Shortness of days must be taken into consideration for organization of mobile defense in winter. Preparations for stay on lines [illegible] must be accomplished in daylight. Shelters must be prepared on every defense line. Measures must be taken for providing troops with warmth. Shelters must be destroyed before the lines are abandoned.

9. Defensive operations in the mountains

755. Mountainous areas offer large possibilities for choice of lines advantageous for defense. At the same time broken terrain, deep and concealed approaches, isolation of commanding heights and ranges facilitate enemy encircling and enveloping movements.

756. Organizing the defense, the Regiment commander must have a strong reserve and well organized reconnaissance and observation.

757. Reconnaissance must in good time establish enemy movements and impede the actions of their reconnaissance.

Outposts of the Regiment must protect roads and approaches, flanks, gaps, limiting points. They must hold the enemy until arrival of reserves. They must vigilantly watch trails, which can be used for enveloping movement, and difficult hardly accessible areas.

758. The width of defense front depends on the character of the area and importance of the defended direction.

759. During defense along a range, the forward edge of defense is located on slopes directed towards the enemy. During defense across a range the forward edge must cover slopes directed toward the enemy of the basic range and its spurs.

760. While defending a narrow valley, the Regiment occupies adjoining heights by battalion defense centers. Strong combat security must be placed in the valley and obstacles must be constructed.

Strong points are disposed in such a way as to keep the valley and its approaches within the range of cross fire throughout the depth of defense.

761. Roads, mountain trails or gorges must not serve as boundaries between battalions.

762. Combat security must be dieposed on heights in front of the forward edge, sometimes at a considerable distance from it. Combat security groups are covered by artillery and mortar fire of battalions.

In case the heights in front of the forward edge cannot be used, the combat security can be disposed on slopes near the forward edge or in gulleys on probable approaches used by the enemy.

763. The Regiment commander, while organising his fire system, must insure coverage of approaches and dead spaces by using widely plunging or multi-tier fire.

Traditore machineguns must be widely employed for coverage of narrow approaches.

Hand grenades must be used for hitting the enemy in deep accidents of terrain in front of the forward edge of defense.

764. Antitank fire means are disposed on the directions of probable takn attack of the enemy. They are disposed by echelons behind the antitank obstacles.

765. The direction of artillery fire can be centraliged if the width of defense front permits.

766. The Regiment commander assigns missions to artillery and mortar for coverage of the nearest approaches, dead spaces in front of the forward edge and in the depth of defense, and sectors where the density of infantry fire is insufficient.

Individual traditore guns are placed on the most important directions.

Mortar units are attached to the reserve as well as individual guns for escorting infantry in counterattacks.

767. Parts of machineguns and guns are disposed on the back slopes in order to hit the [redacted] in breaking through, by

point blank fire and for preparation and support of counterattacks launched by the reserve.

768. In his fire plan the Regiment commander must foresee:

barrage fire and creation of pockets of fire in front of the forward edge and in the depth of defense;

boxing in of individual heights (or strong points) and box barrage of individual areas in the depth of defense;

coverage of unoccupied or weakly occupied gaps;

support of counterattacks.

769. Engineer equipment must strengthen the natural peculiarities of the area. For this purpose abatises and blocks are organized, landsides and blasting of slopes caused, and sometimes anti-tank obstadles erected (escarpments, blocks, post obstacles of stone).

Trenches in areas having soil layer are constructed of logs or large rocks. They are covered by sandbags on the outward side.

Caves, hollows, crags, and large rocks must be adjusted for defensive purposes. Explosives must be used in trench works.

770. Demolition or barring of roads (trails) in the mountains can hold for a long time the advance of enemy.

Obstacles must be placed on roads or trails and on probable cross country routes of the enemy, in front of the forward edge of defense, within the defense zone, in gaps between defense centers, on the flanks, and in the rear of the Regiment.

It is most advantageous to obstruct hardly accessible sectors of roads and trails by demolishing the traveled way of roads running over steep rocks and slopes. For this purpose rocks and ledges or masses of snow or ice must be blasted, large rocks/thrown down on the roads, blocks and abatises arranged in forests.

Detours must be mined and corduroy roads must be destroyed on marshy terrain.

Antitank obstacles must be completed by antipersonnel ones (wire, portable obstacles, snares, loops, mines, fougasses).

771. In winter it is advantageous to use ice, snow slides, fougasses. Mines can be layed particularly on roads and places where snow cover is not deep.

772. The Regiment reserve must be disposed on the direction of probable counterattacks at a distance from the forward edge insuring possibility of rapid counterattacks from above, along ranges, and in valleys where sudden actions of the enemy are probable in the intersections of roads.

773. In the course of a defensive combat the Regiment commander must take advantage of the mountainous area in order to divide the enemy forces and annihilate them one part after another.

774. Firm retention of heights is important in case the enemy succeeded in breaking into the depth of defense. These heights must be held even in conditions of full encirclement.

Battalions' reserves and the Regiment reserve together with other units of battalions must energetically counterattack and annihilate the enemy forces which broke through.

775. In defending a gorge it is important to hold the heights surrounding it and prevent their encirclement. The enemy drawn into the gorge is are annihilated by battalion fire and counterattacks of the reserve.

776. Defending a defile the Regiment commander must organize covering barrage fire/ the approaches and the defile as well as exits from it. He must distribute batteries for fire into the depth and for

tier fire.

Individual guns must be placed behind sharp curves and crags for direct laying against the enemy drawn into the gorge and attacking the bordering heights.

Chapter 16

Withdrawal of Regiment from action

777. Withdrawal of a Regiment from action can be executed only by order of superior commander.

Withdrawal from action is undertaken for the purpose of:

disengagement from the enemy;

for regrouping in the battlefield;

as the first phase of retreat.

778. Having received the order, the Regiment commander must organize and carry out the withdrawal according to a definite plan after conducting reconnaissance of lines of withdrawal and routes of movement.

It is necessary to create the most favorable conditions in order to disengage from the enemy quickly. Simultaneously losses must be inflicted on the enemy and all measures muste be taken in order to prevent their pursuing actions.

779. The Regiment commander points out:

tasks of units on new positions;

grouping of units as they withdraw from action;

order and direction of withdrawal of every battalion;

routes, areas and order of withdrawal of rear guards of the Regiment;

order and routes of withdrawal of artillery and mortars, the character of their actions and tasks in coverage of withdrawal from action;

[redacted]

measures of security, personnel of covering units and their tasks and lines which are to be retain, the period of retention;

measures against parallel pursuit;

organiz,tion of antitank, antiaerial and antichemical defense;

measures on arrangement of obstacles and their destruction on the roubes of withdrawal;

organisation of communication during withdrawal.

780. Withdrawal from action is easier to carry out at night than in daylight. This is why in a difficult xxxxx situation it is necessary to hold on until fall of darkness.

Closed area or broken terrain facilitate withdrawal from action in daylight.

781. Withdrawal from action is done in leapfrog movement.

Having marked a defensive line in the rear, the Regiment commander occupies it by the reserve and a part of units of rifle battalions with the task to cover, with support of artillery and mortar fire, the withdrawal from action of units on the first line and to hold the enemy until withdrawal of the battalions from the first to the second line.

782. Disengagement of the units on the first line from the enemy is carried out on a wide front and is covered by fire of the attached artillery and mortars, by smoke and firing means of the reserve from the defensive line xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx designated for it. Covering units (squads) reinforced by antitank xxxxx means, mortars, machineguns and submachineguns are detailed for battalions on the first line. At the moment when the battalions disengage from the enemy, the covering units must hit the enemy combat formations preventing them from advancing.

[redacted]

Covering units must be very firm in order to protect the operation of disengagement of battalions from the enemy.

783. In some cases the fire cover of disengagement is combined with a short counterattack launched by a part of battalions of the first defensive line. After this the units withdraw from action covered by barrage fire from strong points and fire of the supporting artillery and mortars.

784. If the withdrawal from action is performed at night, the reserve withdraws first with its reinforcement means. The battalions on the first defensive line follow it.

For coverage of this operation at night, the Regiment commander details small units reinforced by submachine guns, machine-guns, mortars, antitank guns and rifles.

These units are disposed on the front positions whence they conduct reinforced fire, reconnaissance, short attacks in order to mislead thd enemy.

They repulse the enemy offensive during the disengagement and remain on their position until they receive the order to withdraw.

Artillery and mortars, covering withdrawal from action of rifle units, start their own withdrawal after the infantry is disengaged from the enemy. Withdrawal of artillery and mortars must be covered by firing means of units of battalions assigned for coverage purposes.

Withdrawal of coverigg units from the first line of defense to the second line can be started only after the main forces of the battalions crossed the second line.

785. After crossing the line occupied by covering units, the battalions fold up into columns and, without delay, continue

withdrawal under coverage of rearguard (security on the march) of the Regiment.

The Regiment commander establishes assembly points on the routes or near them of the movement during withdrawal. At these points units fold up into columns. Assembly points must be out of range of effective artillery fire of the enemy. Headquarters commandant's service must be established at assembly points and on the routes approaching them.

788. In order to impede parallel pursuit of the enemy, the Regiment commander must detail detachment for actions on the flanks of the Regiment. These detaoments must be reinforced by mmt sub-machine guns, engineer troops, antitank rifles, guns and other anti-tank weapons, machineguns, and mortars. Detachment must hold side routes holding the enemy movement with fire, and by counter-attacks from ambushes and by installing obstacles against tanks and personnel.

787. The Regiment commander must take advantage of actions by combat aviation against the pursuing enemy in order to insure the most rapid disengagement of the Regiment and its subsequent withdrawal.

788. In order to slow down the advance of the enemy, the Regiment commander follows the plan computed by the superior commander in demolishing bridges, roads, and ⅌ structures on the zone of retreat of the Regiment.

789. It is of advantage to have [redacted] the commander's observation post in a sheltered area during withdrawal from action.

After
[redacted] withdrawal from action, the Regiment commander must join the main forces of the Regiment for organization of

retreat.

790. Short specific orders must be given for withdrawal from action.

The Headquarters of the Regiment starts movement after the retreat was organized and the main forces started to move. In further action the Headquarters retreats together with the main forces of the Regiment.

The axis of signal communication with the messenger sections of signal centers and relay stations represents the basic type of communication during withdrawal from action.

Radio, radio signals, and signals, mobile means, and liaison officers are used chiefly during withdrawal from action.

Chapter 17

Combat to break an encirclement

791. Combat to break an encirclement is the most complicated military action. It demands great firmness, initiative, and perseverance.

Encirclement does not emerge unexpectedly. It is a result of unsuccessful outcome of combat for the Regiment and adjacent units.

792. In order to counteract encirclement, the Regiment commander must;

continue uninterrupted reconnaissance and observation on threatened directions;

organize reliable protection of flanks, limiting points, and the rear of the Regiment by antitank defense and system of obstacles;

courageously, rapidly, and firmly counterattack the enveloping units of the enemy onto the [redacted] flank and rear

usint artillery and mortar fire and assistence of adjacent units.

793. In case the Regiment is threatened with encirclement, it is necessary to:

intensify reconnaissance and observation on the threatened directions and use all means in order to impede the enemy reconnaissance;

insure capture and retention of ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ a tactically important area, line, or point on the route of the outflanking enemy;

detail strong reserve with antitank means and place it on the most threatened direction;

organize coordination with adjacent units for joint elimination of the threat and uninterrupted communication with the Division commander by alternate route of communication, use particularly radio and establish communication with aviation;

establish strict economy of ammunition and foodstuffs;

select and protect areas for dropping of supplies by aircraft;

evacuate sick patientw and wounded as well as surplus of convoys.

794. Conducting combat in an encirclement, the Regiment must insure for itself freedom of manoeuvre and stability of the combat formation. The combat formation of the Regiment must not be exposed to effective artillery and mortar fire of the enemy. Still less should it be within the range of infantry fire of the enemy. It must resist any attempt to be divided and annihilated by parts.

795. As soon as the Regiment is encircled it must resort to all-around defense which must be prepared beforehand.

The Regiment commander must take the following supplementary measures:

prepare and establish portable obstacles on the most important directions and cover them with cross fire particularly in the gaps of the combat formation of the Regiment;

select and prepare alternate positions on the direction of the expected movement of the enemy;

if necessary regroup or transfer the reserve in a concealed way and insure its speedy manoeuvring;

prepare artillery, mortar, and machinegun fire along the most probable route of enemy movement;

reorganize the direction by reducigg it to specifit orders with maintenance of uninterrupted communication within the Regiment and with adjacent mx units disposed outside the encirclement;

take into account all the ammunition at the disposal of the Regiment and of all the materials. Organize mmmm economical use of same.

796. In combat within encirclement insufficiency of forces must be recompensed by firmness and perseverance of the forces in combat, effectiveness of actions, skillful manoeuvring, and military subterfuge.

The Regiment forced to fight in encirclement must self-sacrificingly accomplish its military mission.

797. Direction of artillery and regiment mortars must be centralized. They must be prepared to repulse attacks of the enemy with concentrated fire from any direction. They must be ready to manoeuvre and concentrated fire attack for protection of a break through.

Dispositions of artillery must be chosen with the view to enable it to repulse tank attacks by direct laying. Artillery must act in coordination with all the other antitank means.

798. Reconnaissance must establish not only the beginning of the enemy attack, but also the beginning of the enemy preparations for the attack.

799. In case the enemy wedged into the defense area, the Regiment commander must hit it with concentrated fire of all his firing means. Under coverage of fire, the reserve passes to counter-attack for annihilation of the wedged in enemy. The nearest to the break through units open flanking fire against the wedged in enemy.

800. ~~XXXX~~ Break out of the Regiment from encirclement is carried out only by order of the superior commander.

The operation of breaking out from encirclement actually means ~~XX~~ a break through of the encirclement ring on a certain sector and taking out of the units/~~XXX~~ and subsequent retreat under the pressure of numerically superior forces of the enemy.

801. This operation is best performed at night or in conditions of poor visibility (fog, rain, snowstorm). The more impetuous is the operation of breaking through from encirclement, the less losses will be suffered by the forces.

802. While organizing a withdrawal from action in any situation, the Regiment commander must foresee:

reconnaissance of the direction and sector of break through;

diverting actions in other sectors;

secrecy of preparation and suddenness of the break through;

sequence and order of withdrawal of units;

methods of direction and communication;

coverage of withdrawal by obstacles.

803. In order to protect withdrawal from encirclement it is necessary to establish by means of reconnaissance:

forces, means, and dispositions of the enemy;

weak points in the ring of encirclement;

means of organization of the ground used by the enemy and the character of obstacles.

Reconnaissance must be organized in several directions. Reconnaissance units must be reinforced by rifles, mortars, and anti-tank rifles. Capture of prisoners of war is obligatory.

804. In order to make the correct choice of the point of break through from encirclement, the Regiment commander, apart from reconnaissance data, must obtain the following information:

distance between the Regiment from friendly forces in the direction of the break through, location of partisan detachment which the Regiment could join;

chance for assistance from outside, the dimension and place of possible help;

actions of friendly aviation.

805. As a rule the break through from encirclement is performed at the point where the ring of encirclement is weakest.

806. The combat formation of a Regiment breaking through from an encirclement consists of break through battalions, units of security, and reserve.

Not less than a half of the entire personnel of all forces must be assigned for the break through. This includes the main part of artillery and mortars.

Strong covering detachments must be detailed for preventing the ring of encirclement from closing.

Security units hold the positions they occupy and prevent the enemy from constricting the ring of encirclement.

807. All the necessary regrouping must be done stealthily at night or during daylight. It must be covered by diverting actions in other sectors.

808. Having reached his decision for break through from encirclement, the Regiment commander points out;

to the break through battalions: their missinn, the sector and direction of the break through; direction of withdrawal after the break through; means of reinforcement; line of attack; time and order for its occupation; measuresfor combat security; tasks following withdrawal from the ring of encirclement; call, transfer, and cease of artillery fire signals, identification marks and signals of communication with friendly friendly aircraft;

to security units: their mission; reinforcement means, character of actions to be performed by break through battalions from the beginning of the attack; alternate line of defense within the encirclement ring; start (signal), order, and direction of withdrawal; mission to be accomplished after the break through from the encirclement ring;

to artillery and mortars: tasks on staging and insuring of the attack in the break through sector; objectives of suppression, order of withdrawal and protection of operations during emerging in the break through battalions and other forces of the Regiment; signals of call, transfer, and cease fire;

to the reserve: its missions, its place in the combat formation of the Regiment and the direction of movement.

809. Breaking out of encirclement is realized by exceedingly courageous crushing blow inflicted on the enemy on the direction

chosen by for this purpose by artillery, mortar, and infantry fire.

In case the break through takes place at night, the infantry must, observing the strictest discipline and order, suddenly attack the facing enemy. The infantry uses mostly grenades and bayonets. Point blank fire is the only type permitted in this operation. Most of artillery acts in the combat formation of the infantry.

810. Break through an encirclement carried out in daytime is preceded by intensive artillery preparation. Break through battalions attack impetueusly the enemy in the sector designated for break through. A part of artillery acts within their combat formations. Having broken the ring of encirclement, they develop the break through toward the flanks by attacking the rear of the enemy and annihilating their attacking groups and reserves.

811. Coming out of the units must be carried out in a quick and orderly way. Flanks are protected by special covering detachments which are detailed from the battalions which came out of the encirclement. Departure of security units with application of obstacles begins following a special signal of the Regiment commander.

After the exit of security units from the encirclement the Regiment commander organizes withdrawal of the Regiment from action under coverage of all the fire means and with the help of short counterattacks launched by infantry and tanks onto the flanks and in the rear of the enemy.

Chapter 18

March Regiment

812. The chief aim of march consists in bringing at a certain time the Regiment into a designated area in full combat readiness.

The best time for march is night or daytime in conditions of limited visibility. Daytime march xxxxxxx requires special measures of camouflage, antiaerial, and antitank defense.

813. Camouflage of march in daytime is achieved by;

utilizing natural camouflage means on the terrain (forest, trees, buildings);

dispersal of march formation;

march in bad weather (rain, fog, snowfall);

strict observance of camouflage discipline during march and halts.

The dispersed formation during daytime facilitates constant readiness for repulsion of aircraft and tanks of the enemy, mutual support, flexibility of manoeuvre, and speed of deployment.

814. March of a Regiment remote from the front is organized with a view of prompt arrival into the designated area in conditions of convenience and security of movement.

815. Moving in march formation the Regiment forms a march column proceeding along a march route.

For the purposes of convenience, concealment, and security of movement from aerial attacks, the march column is dispersed in the depth into echelons.

Distribution of echelons is done by the Regiment commander. This is done with the view of deployment of the Regiment for combat, organization of antitank and antiaircraft defense.

Division of the column into echelons must not, without special necessity, disrupt its xxxxxxx permanent formation.

Every echelon includes, for insurance of its independence, a rifle battalion, reinforcement means, engineers, and reliable guides.

The distance between echelons of the Regiment must be up to 500 meters.

Artillery on mechanized traction moves in the tail of the column or along cross country routes of march.

816. Speed of the movement depends on the state of men and commanders, repair and relief of roads, seasnn of year, length of days, and ~~xxxxx~~ weather.

Average speed of infantry movement in daytime is 4 kilometers per hour. In case the load carried by soldiers is lightened, the average speed is 5 kilometers per hour.

817. The day's march of a Regiment depending on its mission can be normal: 7 to eight hours, or forced: 10 to 12 hours.

~~If the Regiment marches in mountainous area the day's march is~~

~~normal: xx to xx hours.~~

The normal day's march covers 30 kilometers, the forced march, 40 to 45 kilometers (with halts taking about 4 hours).

818. In order to economize forces and materials ~~xx~~ of the Regiment the halts are organized as follows:

short halt: 10 minutes after 50 minutes of movement;

long halt: 3 hours at the beginning of the second half of the march;

day's halt: after from 3 to 4 dags of march, during forced march: after 2 days of march.

819. Preliminary reconnaissance of the area of long halt must be performed in good time. The area must answer the requirements of rapid ~~xxxxx~~ deployment, repulsion of air raids or tanks, concealment and camouflage.

820. It is necessary to check the state of feet of marching troops, movement of equipment, state of horses, state of combat

and auxiliary vehicles, observance of water discipline, regular meals and rest of soldiers.

821. The march formation of a Regiment proceeding in advance or as independent column guard of a Division consists of reconnaissance, advance guard support (advance unit), main forces, flank and rear protection.

The march formation of a Regiment ~~following~~ proceeding in the main forces of a Division consists of protecting units and one or several echelons.

The strength, personnel, and remoteness of protecting units depend on the situation, mission, and personnel of the protected column.

822. During march toward the enemy the Regiment details for protection:

in the direction of the movement: advance guard/support in strength of a reinforced battalion at the distance of 2 to 3 kilometers;

to the flanks: flank protection outposts in strength of from a platoon to company at a distance of up to 3 kilometers;

immediate protection: patrols in all directions from every echelon of the Regiment.

In case the Regiment proceeds as an independent column:

in the direction of movement: advance unit in strength of a battalion at a distance of 2 to 3 kilometers;

on the flanks: flank outposts in strength of up to a platoon at a distance of up to 2 kilometers;

in the rear: rear outpost in strength of not less than a platoon at a distance of up to 1 kilometer;

immediate protection: patrols.

The advance unit (advance guard support) is reinforced by mortars, antitank rifles and guns, artillery, engineers [redacted]

charged to remove obstacles and repair roads and bridges.

833. If there are natural obstacles on the open flank, the Regiment commander sends a static outpost which proceeding in the advance unit occupies advantageous points and retains them until the column it protects passes. Then the otupost joins it at its tail.

834. During a flank march the Regiment details for security:

toward the threatened flank: flank detachment in the strength of a battalion at a distance of 2 to 3 kilometers;

in the direction of movement: advance party in the strength of a platoon to company at a distance of 2 kilometers.

The flank detachment must be reinforced by guns, mortars, anti-tank guns and rifles, artillery, engineers for removal of obstacles and repair of roads and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ bridges.

835. Aerial observation posts move with protection units. A part of posts can be static and must be sent for observation purposes under coverage of reconnaissance and security groups. Static posts operate until a certain period when they join their units.

836. During retrograde movement the Regiment details for security:

In movement in the rearguard of the Division:

toward the enemy: a rear guard in the strength of a battalion at a distance of 2 to 3 kilometers;

onto the flanks: flank outposts in the strength of a platoon to a company at a distance of 2 kilometers.

Local ~~xxxxxxxx~~ security; patrols.

During movement as an independent column:

toward the enemy: a rear guard in the strength of a company;

in the direction of movement: an advance party in the strength of a platoon at a distance of 2 kilometers;

local security: patrols.

The rear guard must be reinforced by mortars, antitank rifles and guns, artillery, and engineers.

827. Moving in the column of the main forces of the Division, the Regiment sends for security: flank outposts and patrols.

828. When the Regiment column stops for a long halt, the combat security stops and occupies an advantageous line. It continues to fulfill its duty of security during the halt.

829. When the Regiment commander received his march order, he issues a preliminary instruction which specifies the time and order of movement, route of march, and the probable area to be covered; after that he issues the order.

830. In order to estimate and organize the march, the Regiment commander must:

estimate the distance between his forces and the ground enemy;

choose and reconnoiter the roads, designate cross-country routes, and train guides;

take measures for repair of roads, bridges, removal of obstacles on the route of march, preparation of cross-country route, and organization of regular movement;

estimate the length of routes of march, speed and time for of movement; places suitable for halts;

estimate the whole route of march from the point of view of possible aerial attacks, tank attacks and decide on measures of security and resistance;

establish the personnel of echelons and the order of their movement; point of departure and phase lines and the time of their

crossing; the area suitable for the long halt.

831. Communication with security groups, echelons of the column, and adjacent units is organized on the marŝh by the Headquarters in such a way as to enable the Regiment commander to transmit quickly his orders, to receive reports, and to direct continuously the Regiment as it deploys into its combat formation.

This necessitates wide use of mobile means of communication, sound signaling, light, and radio signals. Means of communication are distributed by units.

Radio communication for short signals is permitted with reconnaissance groppe, security groups, and aerial observation posts. Remaining radiostations must be ready to work according to the plan established by the Regiment Staff Chief of communications.

The staff must include liaison officers and battalion orderlies, as well as orderlies of attached and adjacent units.

The Regiment must dispatch liaison officers to adjacent columns and the Division staff.

832. Before the beginning of march, the Regiment commander points to the battalions (or echelons) the departure point or line and specify the time of its leaving. No assembly of units exceeding the strength of a battalion is permitted. The march column of a regiment is built during the movement.

833. Strict order should be observed during march. The movement proceeds on the right side of the road. The infantry can march on the shoulder of the road. The left side of the road is utilized for overtaking or head-on-movement. Men on march are allowed to unfasten their collars, take off their head coverings. Soldiers and commanders must keep their posts designated from them and proceed by even gait observing the established intervals and distances. Gorges and

and fordingsare passed by echelons without stopping. In case the marching forces encounter other columns as on roads crossing the route of march, the superior commander establish the order of letting them through by taking into consideration their military tasks. The units must leave the road when they stop for the long halt.

March is regulated by tactical lines passed at certain times periods by the head column of the main forces of the Regiment.

834. Aerial observation posts are organized in every echelon of the march column as well as rifle and machine gun platoons on duty for repulsion of enemy aircraft.

Antiaircraft machineguns are sent forth for coverage of the Regiment during march through gorges or inhabited localities. They are protected by the advance guard support.

After the column passed through, the antiaircraft machineguns continue coverage or proceed with the column.

At the sound of the air raid alarm, all the antiaircraft means prepare for combat; other units take measures of protection against airraid without slowing down their movement (camouflage or dispersal).

835. In order to repulse a tank attack, as soon as the signal is given:

antitank guns and rifles occupy positions in front of the infantry;

the entire artillery quickly takes firing positions;

infantry, motorized units and means of transportation utilize the nearest covers and prepare for combat;

engineers lay mines in front and on the flanks of firing positions of artillery.

At the signal "assamble", the units quickly re-occupy their places and the column resumes movement.

836. In winter the speed of movement on a worn road without skis is 3 to 4 kilometers per hour, the ski battalions cover about 4 to 5 kilometers per hour, small reconnaissance groups on skis make 5 to 6 kilometers per hour. The daily route of ski units covers 30 to 40 kilomegers.

As the days get shorter, the importance of night march increases.

Reconnaissance groups and security groups use skis.

Roads are marked by stakes.

837. The depth of the column decreases by movement of companies and battalions on skis on both sides of the basic route of march. The advance units must be relived every hour. Small halts are taken more often if the road is in a bad state, but their duration decreases. No long halts are taken.

838. Measures must be taken against frostbites; troops must be supplied with warm clothes, grease to be used against frostbites, paper to wrap their feet in. Skis must be alternately taken off and put on again.

It is advisable that troops watch each other for avoidance of frostbites.

839. A day's march must end in an inhabited locality, forest areas or a place sheltered from wind and/supplied with fuel.

840. In warm weather, if it is necessary to march in daytime, it is advisable to start in the early morning and continue after the long halt at the time when heat gets less intensive.

Fatigue must be avoided in order to prevent sunstroke. Water discipline must be strictly observed.

In order to avoid fatigue it is necessary;

let troops have sufficient rest before march and at long halts fill canteens with water before starting march;

make frequent short halts and prolong long halts taking them in areas supplied with shade, if possible, near rivers or water reservoirs. Arid places must be avoided ;

unfasten collars, periodically take off caps, walk in formation keeping extended interval along the front and in the depth. Walk on the shady side of the road.

841. March of a Regiment in the mountains is done independently by echelons. Interval between echelons must be established so that it could be covered in 10 to 15 minutes.

Estimate of the march in the mountains is made by time. Profile of the route of march is traced on the map.

Speed of movement on roads for vehicular traffic with a gradient of 10 degrees must be 2 to 3 kilometers per hour.

If the gradient exceeds 10 degrees, the movement is calculated by the vertical line: the speed in ascending must be 300 to 350 meters per hour and in descending, 600 to 700 meters.

It is necessary to make halts of 2 to 3 minutes after 15 to 20 minutes of movement, apart from short halt, on steep ascents.

Load carried by troops must be lightened in forced march.

Long halts should last up to 4 hours. Long halts must be taken before ascents, at streams, along the route, outside inhabited localities. Pack animals must be unloaded.

Brakes must be used on vehicles during steep descents

842. Distance between the combat outposts and the main forces depends on the necessity to capture commanding elevations along the route of march of the main forces.

The movement of the main forces goes from line to line.

For protection of flanks and capture of commanding elevations on the flanks, a static combat security is detailed from the column of the Regiment. It must let the whole column pass and then join its tail.

843. March in a forest must be protected by intensive reconnaissance, all-around defense, and precise regulation of movement.

All the roads, clearings, and paths in the direction of the movement must be reconnoitered.

Echelons march through a forest by short distances. Individual batteries and a part of combat convoy must be attached during deployment to battalions and companies for insuring readiness for combat.

Protecting units must be sufficiently strong in order to overcome obstacles, destroy large ambushes, and conduct successful operations against the enemy tanks independently.

Advance guard must be drawn into a small forest after the reconnaissance units or the advance guard support captured the exits from the forest; the main forces are drawn into the forest after the advance guard emerged on the opposite edge of the forest.

Aerial observation must be intensified.

844. For successful night march it is necessary:

to reconnoiter the route during daytime;

to organize regular movement (guides, marks, traffic signs);

distribute units by echelons taking into consideration conditions of a night march;

to organize security and communication;

to let the forces rest before the start;

to organize Headquarters commandant's service on the routes of march permitting no-dra[illegible] to be lagged behind or of

transportation means to the assembly ~~point~~ area during daytime.

The whole commanding personnel must be familiar with the ~~exact~~ azimuth of the route of march of the Regiment.

Before the beginning of night march, the units must be formed into echelons in depth near the roads. The entire column must start marching simultaneously.

845. Protecting units and echelons of the ~~Regt~~ Regiment march at short distances. The protecting units are placed nearer to the main forces and the local security becomes strengthened.

Rifle platoons (or squads) are detailed for coverage of artillery and the rear. Units on duty must be assigned in the echelons.

The strictest march sound and light discipline must be observed. Every commander must see that his unit does not become disengaged from those marching in front. Men must not be allowed to sleep during short halts.

No fire should be opened at night without permission of the commander. Night march, as a rule, goes on without long halts.

Connecting ~~files~~ file must be increased during night march.

Control points for regulation of movement and check on observance of the plan are organized on phase lines.

Chapter 19

Movement by motor transport

846. If a regiment must move to a remote area, it must be transported on board motor ~~vehicles~~ vehicles including all its units and rear forces.

Following ~~Following~~ are distances necessitating motor transportation:

It is expedient to transport a regiment for a distance exceeding 50 kilometers;

a battalion - exceeding 30 kilometers.

Apart from long distances the following purposes make it necessary to transport regiment and its units on board motor vehicles:

sending forth of reconnaissance and advance units;

pursuit of the enemy;

carrying across of the reserve in mobile defense;

rapid disengagement of units in rear-guard action;

annihilation of the enemy who broke through into the rear and annihilation of their airborne landing forces.

847. The motor march column of a regiment is divided into echelons. Each echelon includes a rifle battalion with reinforcements and an engineer unit. Division and antitank artillery is distributed by echelons.

848. The Regiment (or battalion) commander takes the full responsibility for transport of his unit.

The Motor transportation upit commander during transport is subordinate to the Regiment commander. He is responsible for the technical preparations, direction, and protection of transport and correct utilization of motors.

849. Every battalion or artillery battalion is ~~assigned~~ given an independent loading area covering about 1 x 1½ kilometers. This area must be carefully equipped. Roads are repaired and equipped with markers or traffic control posts. Camouflage ~~measures~~ measures must be taken and antitank, antiaerial, and antichemical defense organized.

Every loading area consists of loading platforms, assembly points, approach and exit routes.

Loading platforms must be placed on roads or along them in well camouflaged places near the dispositions of forces which are being transported. In case of absence of suitable sites for platforms on the roads, forest clearing can be used or meadows with hard ground and

Convenient routes of approach and exit.

Bringing up and departure of vehicles must be organized in the shape of a loop without complicated turns or entries.

850. Loading of a rifle battalion in daytime must take ~~30~~ 40 to 45 minutes, artillery battalion - up to one hour. At night the time for loading is increased one and a half times.

851. Regulation of movement in motor transportation of a regiment is organized by the Division staff together with the Motor transportation unit commander, in case it was not organized by the superior commander, the Regiment commander must issue instructions to this effect.

Central regulation point, control points, and regulation posts are detailed from the Staff personnel for regulation of the movement of a motor march column.

The central point is under command of the Regiment ~~staff commander~~ chief of staff or his assistant. Orders regarding organization of movement are transmitted through regulation points and nobody outside them is permitted to interfere with their actions.

Control points check timely start of echelons from loading areas. Regulation posts are established within the battalion regulation areas at the exits from loading platforms and exits from the areas.

Regulation posts sent forth under coverage of reconnaissance regulate movement at intersections of roads, at bridges, gorges, at the approaches to and exits from inhabited localities and on phase lines.

852. During movement in mountainous areas (in narrow places of mountain passes) additional posts equipped with telephone communication must be organized [redacted]

Movement at night necessitates strengthening of regulation posts. Additional markers must be placed in perilous points of the route (curves, bridges, corduroy road). Lanterns must be provided for the dangerous parts of the rotte, white lines traced along shoulders. In forest areas tree trunks can be dyed.

The personnel must be familiar with sound and light signals.

853. Formation of column of a battalion or artillery battalion along a road takes about 20 to 30 minutes. A motor march column without advance guard is formed on a road in 1½ to 2 hours. A motor march column of a regiment complete is formed in 2½ to 3 hours.

During movement of motor march columns normal intervals are established depending on the repair of roads, speed of movement, and conditions of the area. The interval between heads of echelons must be in walking distance of 20 to 30 minutes, between vehicles: 25 to 50 meters; on steep ascents: up to 100 meters. The speed of movement in daytime is 20 to 30 kilometers per hour, at night with dimmed headlights: 10 to 15 kilomegers per hour.

The normal day's passage of a motor column amounts to 130 to 150 kilomegers, in forced march it is 200 to 250 kilometers.

Short halts are taken every two hours for 15 to 20 minutes for technical inspection of motors, tightening of loads, and drawing up of echelons' tails.

The long halt is taken for 2 to 3 hours after 6 to 8 hours of movement.

854. If the roads or crossings were destroyed by enemy aircraft, the column continues movement along circuitous roads and crossings.

If there are no circuitous roads and the damage to roads is insignificant, the echelon repairs roads and bridges.

[redacted]

855. Unloading areas must be chosen in conformance with requirements mentioned above for loading areas.

After unloading the motor vehicles of the echelons are brought to the designated assembly area.

Unloading of one battalion requires in daytime about 15 to 20 minutes, of artillery battalion - 30 to 40 minutes. At night it takes longer by about 15 minutes.

856. While organizing motor transportation, the Regiment staff works out: the order, estimate of necessary transportation means, the chart of the column, march graph, instructions regarding reconnaissance and preparation of routes of march, instructions for antiaerial and antichemical defense, medical, veterinary, and technical protection. Chart of personnel/of echelon of motor column of rifle and artillery maximum battalions and loading (and unloading) area must be worked out by the battalions.

857. Security in motor transportation is organized on the same basis as that of approaching action, intervals, however, are established in such a manner as to make the distance from the advance guard tail to the head of the main forces' column not less than 8 kilometers. Parallel roads are used for flank security which on the first place must protect roads leading to the flank of the moving unit.

858. Direction of battalions insures:

during loading and unloading: organisation of wire communication between the central and control points of regulation duplicated by mobile communication means;

during movement: short radiosignals and mobile communication means (motor vehicles and motorcycles).

Chapter 20

Regiment in Rest period

859. A Rifle regiment is disposed for rest: [redacted]

in houses while in inhabited localities;

in bivouacswhen out of inhabited localitées;

in billets and bivouacs combined.

860. The regiment rest area must insure: concealed dispositions from aerial observation and ground observation of the enemy; facilities for a rapid departure and deployment; facilities for defense in case of enemy attack; best conditions for rest.

861. If the rest area is far away from the enemy or in the rear of friendly forces, convenience of dispositions must be observed on the first place. If the rest area is near the enemy, the first considerations must be given to requirements of readiness for combat.

861. In order to insure the forces with the best conditions of rest the Regiment commander must:

Ahead of time point the areas suitable for rest (night or day's halt) for battalions, units of the Regiment, reinforcements. He must send forth billeting parties;

foresee special measures for insurance of readiness for combat and designate assembly points of units in case of alarm;

prevent units from waiting on the road in front of the rest area, or transfer of units already disposed for rest;

select the rest area offering facilities for administration and maintenance, medical and veterinary maximum conveniences;

protect troops from sudden attacks of ground and aerial forces of the enemy; while in a forest area choose a places for rest not nearer than 500 meters from edges or roads.

862. While disposing his forces for rest, the Regiment commander issues an order in which he points out:

Disposition of battalions and reinforcements;

personnel and tasks of security at the halt units;

reconnaissance task[redacted]

measures for antiaircraft, antitank, and antichemical defense;

order of actions in case of a sudden enemy attack in the daytime or at night;

special measures for insurance of readiness for combat and new assembly points for units in case of various types of alarm.

The order must be handed to commanders of battalions, units, and reinforcements before arrival to the area.

863. For allotment of billets, billeting parties are sent ahead of time. A billeting party must include one company commander from each battalion and artillery battalion or corresponding unit, one sergeant from each company and battery. Billeting parties include also physicians, veterinaries, chemists, and engineers (engineer of a water supply unit).

The party is under command of the ~~senior~~ billeting officer.

The billeting officer of a regiment must inspect the area for facilities of antiaircraft and antitank defense, medical and veterinary conditions; he must distribute between battalions, companies and reinforcements the billets or places in a bivouac; select lodings for headquarters, signal center, medical and veterinary units. Subordinate billeting personnel accomplish the work of lodging their companies (squads). It is forbidden to designate billets to certain units by writing their numbers or names. After completion of their work the billeting party meets their units at the approaches to the area and escort them to their billets.

While at rest, the forces must strictly obey the rules of camouflage, measures against the enemy aerial observation. They must observe the rules of military secret.

864. Regiment's headquarters must be billeted in places offering facilities for direction and communication with units and

attached units of the Regiment.

Occupants of the billets chosen for Headquarters must be moved to other quarters.

Headquarters must not be placed in buildings which can be easily attacked by the enemy. A plan of action in case of a sudden attack ~~in~~ must be worked out by the Headquarters.

865. In case the Regiment is disposed for rest independently in an inhabited locality, the Regiment commander assumes the authority of a garrison commander. An officer on duty and a unit on duty must be assigned. Guards are brought forth, patrols organized and sources of water distributed and guarded. Fire preventing measures must be taken.

866. Areas along rivers are utilized as follows: for drinking water and cooking purposes, for watering of animals, bathing of men and horses, servifing of motors, washing clothes, and washing machines.

867. Assembly of units by battle alarm must be carried out in order established by the Garrison commander. Assembly points must be counted for not more than a battalion (or artillery battalion) and must be, as a rule, located in concealed places outside inhabited localities.

868. When disposing for a halt outside inhabited localities, the forces must be dispersed utilizing local objects as covers. The area must be dry. Regular linear dispositions must be avoided. It is necessary to dig trenches for antitank and antiaircraft defense.

869. While organizing the halt of a regiment, it is necessary to take all measures for insurance of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ normal traffic on the roads and for camouflage. It is necessary to:

repair damaged ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ stretches of roads on detail units for assistance of motor vehicles and carts.

place signs or mmm markers at intesections of roads

organize regulation of movement;

designate parking places for motor vehicles and carts, mmmm which must be concealed from enemy observation;

prohibit movement of men or transportation means without measures of camouflage. Organize special posts;

make detours in forest area where bottlenecks may exist;

in winter clear the roads.

870. If the Regiment is disposed in an area just left by the enemy, the area must be searched for individual enemy officers or men, for mines of delayed action. Water sources must be examined as well as foodstuffs left by the enemy.

871. Secret surveillance and patrolling must be organized in a territory where the population is hostile and espionage or hostile actions can be expected. Suspects must be promptly held and brought to the Garrison duty officer.

Every unit must be in full readiness for combat. If possible the entire personnel of a mm unit should be placed in one house. Soldiers must not part from their arms and equipment. They must take turn in sleeping, keep windows and doors unlocked, and set forth a watchman in every house.

872. During halts the Regiment is protected by individual security otuposts and field guards, or only individual field guards. Roads leading towards the dispositions of the Regiment are under surveillance of reconnaissance groups at a distance of 5 yo 6 kilometers from the security line.

Local security of the Regiment is carried out by patrols and posts. Their basic task is prompt warning of ground or aerial enemy. Posts take care of all the routes leading to the Regiment dispositions.

873Km. In case of danger of tank attack, it is necessary to send forth a part of antitank defense to firigg positions with the task to prevent the enemy tanks from breaking into the Regiment dispositions.

874. For organization of antiaircraft defense it is necessary to:

dig trenches immediately upon arrival in the dispositions area;

assign a duty platoon in every company apart from antiaircraft means of the Regiment;

assign a fire ~~xxxxxking~~ fighting party and take measures for fighting any fire if the Regiment halts in an inhabited localityor forest;

organize observation and information service attached to outposts and local security groups by detailing individual patrols and observation posts with long range of observation.

875. Before departure it is necessary to destroy ~~xx~~ all traces which can indicate the strength and personnel of the forces which had been stationed in the area.

876. In ~~xixx~~ winter dispositions must be chosen in an area protected from wind and supplied with fuel. Dugouts are prepared for troops, huts and sheds for animals and vehicles.

If possible inhabited localities are utilized. If the number of houses is inadequate, ~~xxtxxx~~ aid stations and headquarters must be ~~xxx~~ billeted first. Units are lodged in such a way as to allow every unit to have its turn in warmigg up.

Outpost groups are provided with skis.

877. Halt disposition in the mountains are in bivouacs. They should be arranged in forest area near sources of water. Outposts occupy commanding elevations.

[redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification Stamp)

Chapter 21

Organization of the rear of Regiments and

Battalions in combat

1. General

878. ~~Rear~~ Regimental rear units are disposed and act in the Regimental rear area which has the following boundaries: at the front: the front line (line of battle), on the flanks: dividing lines from adjacent units, in the rear: boundary with the Divisional rear area.

The depth of a Regimental rear area: 8 to 12 Kilometers.

879. Every battalion and regiment are protected by mobile reserves (carried or transported on board vehicles) which are constantly replenished by supplies from the rear and partly by local supplies.

In case of necessities reserves can be created on the terrain to complete mobile reserves.

880. Service elements of a battalion takes care of an established norm of ammunition and necessary materials and ~~ex~~ rations of foodstuffs and forage. They replenish the used up materials and are responsible for medical service.

881. The Battalion supply platoon deploys an ammunition supply point in combat. It develops also a point of food supply.

882. Company/ammunition supply points are organized by order of company commanders. They receive ammunition from vehicles loaded with ammunition ~~for~~ set aside for them by the Battalion supply platoon.

Its task consists in providing squads with ammunition direc~~t~~ly.

Handing of ammunition is done by hand.

(Classification Stamp)

OCS FORM 1 MAR 49 2004 DISSEMINATION FORM FOR ID TRANSLATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED

The first sergeant of a company is usually the Chief of the Company ammunition supply point.

883. The Battalion supply point sends vehicles loaded with ammunition for organization of ∅ company ammunition supply points.

The tasks of a Battalion ammunition supply point include: providing units of the battalion with ammunition, collection of artillery weapons from the battlefield and their evacuation, collection of ammunition, used cases, and other articles.

Ammunition, as a rule, is brought to company points of supply by xxxxx xxx cross-country routes.

The Battalion supply platoon commander is the Chief of the Battalion ammunition supply point.

884. The foodstuff and forage supply point provides units of the Battalion with hot food and boiling water during lull and at the fall of darkness.

Kitchens are brought into covers indicated by the company commanders whence food is distributed between units and troops.

In case of impossibility to bring kitches to the units, hot food is served in thermoses (or buckets), or is issued as dry rations.

885. The medical platoon of a battalion in combat exists for medical assistance to wounded and sick. It develops into the Battalion aid station.

The Medical platoon commander is the Chief of the Battalion aid station.

The Chief of the clearing station for evacuation of wounded from units to the Battalion aid station brings posts of medical transportation means to the companies. These posts evacuate the wounded men to the Battalion [redacted]

Evacuation of the wounded from the Battalion medical point to the Regimental medical point is accomplished by the transportation means of the Regimental medical point and by the empties/ of the Transportation company of the Regiment.

Medical squads of companies offer the first aid to the wounded. They place heavily wounded into shelters, while those who are able to walk are sent to the Battalion or Regimental medical point.

886. Service units of a regiment have an established stock of ammunition, foodstuff, grain forage, technical materials, clothing, and convoy economy materials. The replenish their stock as it is used up by the Regiment and are responsible for the medical and veterinary service.

887. The transportation company of the Regiment takes care of transportation of ammunition during combat from the Supply squad. The Supply squad of rations and forage and the shop of clothing and convoy materials supplies are disposed nearer to the rear boundary of the Regiment.

Tasks of the Regiment ammunition point:

replenishment by ammunition of battalion points of ammunition supply and of individual units of the Regiment.

reception, inspection, completing, adjusting for combat, and distribution of ammunition and other materials;

evacuation of collected articles including used cases and packing materials;

repair of artillery weapons and other materials.

The Chief of ordnance supply is the Commander of the Regiment ammunition point.

888. Medical company of the Regiment for offering first and evacuation of aid heavily wounded and sick from battalion medical points in

combat sets up a Regimental aid station1/.

The Commander of that Company is the Chief of the Regimental aid station

889. A Regimental veterinay evacuation hospital must be located in combat at the rear boundary of the Regiment. It organises evacuation of wounded horses from units of the Regiment.

890. Preservation, economy, and recording of materials, organization of collection of armaments, war material, trophies, and articles left by friendly forces, timely evacuation of property into the rear, sending them to repair shops constitute the most important duty of commanders of Regiment services.

Abandoning of armaments and war material on battlefields, failure to collect and transport them in due time are to be regarded as the heaviest military offense.

3. Rear of a Rifle battalion and Regiment in offensive

891. When companies occupy their departure position for an offensive, the Battalion ammunition point unrolls at 2 to 3 Kilometers from the front line. It sends forth vehicles for establishing of company ammunition supply points.

892. Before the occupation of the departure position by the battalion, troops must be served with hot food. The foodstuff and forage point is located within 3 to 5 kilometers from the front line. By order of the Battalion commander, the kitchens are brought to company ammunition supply points.

893. The Battalion aid station unrolls before the beginning of offensive at 1/2 to 1 kilometer from the front line. Porters and hospital transportation means are sent to the companies at the front line for organization of posts of medical transport.

894. The Regiment ammunition supply point unrolls within 5 to 6 kilometers from the front line.

In the course of battle, the Regiment ammunition supply point moves ~~in~~ by bounds/

895. Carts loaded with technical materials can be brought up to the area of the Regiment ammunition supply point if necessary. If it is necessary they bring materials to battalion ammunition supply points.

Servicing of machines must be done before the beginning of offensive actions. In case of necessity additional servicing is done at the Division supply relay point.

896. Platoon delivering rations and forage as well as material of the Transport company of the Regiment must be disposed at the rear boundary of the Regiment. Having delivered at the indicated period the regular supply of rations to battalions, the Platoon occupies the new area designated for it where it replenishes its stock as soon as the transport of Division arrives.

897. The Regiment aid station unrolls within 3 to 5 kilometers from the front line. It brings up to battalions evacuation means. In the course of battle it moves by echelons behind the battalions without interrupting its work.

898. Regulated movement in the area of the Regiment ammunition supply point is organized from the beginning of the offensive and throughout the course of battle. Similarly movement is organized in individual narrow sectors of routes in the rear area.

3. Rear of a rifle battalion and Regiment in defense

899. In the rear areas of battalion, company and platoon areas of defense supplementary stocks of ammunition must be created as well as supplies of water, antitank and antipersonnel means, obstacles and means of antichemical defense.

Remark Ammunition recesses are constructed for reserves of ammunition.

Battalion ammunition supply point is disposed at the distance of 5 kilometers from the forward edge of defense.

Company ammunition supply points are disposed within defense areas of their companies.

Food and forage supply points must be disposed at a distance of 5 kilometers from the forward edge of defense.

Battalion aide station as organized behind the Battalion reserve.

If it proves to be impossible to evacuate the wounded, they must be distributed in battalion and company areas in special blindages or shelters.

900. In case the enemy penetrate into the rear area and threaten with encirclement, the rear units approach the combat formations and carry on their work under the protection of the latter.

901. The Regiment ammunition supply point is disposed at a distance of 8 to 10 kilometers from the forward edge of the main defense zone.

The Platoon of delivery of rations and forage and materials of the Transport company and the Shop of convoy-clothing supplies must be disposed at the rear boundary of the Regiment.

Special blindages are organized for insuring of normal work of the Regiment aid station.

4. Rear of a rifle battalion and regiment on the march in meeting engagement

902. Rear units of a battalion follow it closely on the march. Administrative vehicles of battalions can be included into the first echelon of the Regiment convoy. Units of ammunition supply, artillery attached to them, and medical carts (two-wheeled carts) delivered promptly by the Medical company of the Regiment proceed with the

battalion moving with the advance guard support.

At the beginning of a meeting engagement, the Battalion commander gives order regarding deployment of the Battalion aid station and the Food supply point. He reports the deployment of the rear area to the Regiment commander immediately.

903. The rear units of a Regiment on the march proceed in two echelons:

the first echelon includes carts loaded with ammunition, materials of communication and antichemical defense, medical units, and evacuation means; the first echelon follows immediately behind the column of main forces of the Regiment;

the second echelon includes all the remaining units of the Regiment convoy.

The distance between the head of the second echelon and the tail of the column of the main forces is about 10 to 15 kilometers.

904. During the flank march, the first echelon of the Regts Regiment convoy follows its Regiment along its special route of march. The second echelon moves along a parallel route covered on the side of the enemy by the column of the Regiment.

905. During the long halt or night halt, the transportation units approach the area of rear units' dispositions and replenish the materials which were used up.

906. The Regiment transport replenishes its stocks from the Division transport at the point indicated by the Deputy division commander in the rear.

907. At the beginning of a meeting engagement, the first echelon of rear units of the R egiment moves quickly into the areas designated for deployment of Regiment rear elements (supply ammunition point and aid station of the Regiment). This operation must

be immediately reported to the Rxxix Deputy division commander of the rear.

Table of contents

Introduction.....4

Chapter 1. General.....11

1. Infantry and its role in combat.....11

2. Infantry tasks in combat.....11

3. Combat formations of rifle battalion and regiment.....13

4. Direction of rifle battalion and regiment in combat.....15

Chapter 2. Rifle battalion in offensive.....19

1. Rifle battalion in offensive.....11

2. Rifle battalion in advance guard during approach to defense area of the enemy.....32

3. Attack against fortified areas and stronglyfortified positions.....34

4. Offensive at night.....38

5. Offensive against inhabited locality.....41

6. Offensive in forest.....43

7. Offensive with forcing of river.....46

8. Offensive in winter.....48

9. Offensive in the mountains.....50

Chapter 3. Rifle battalion in meeting engagement.....52

Chapter 4. Rifle battalion in defensive operations.....54

1. Position defense.....11

2. Mobile defense.....69

3. Defense of fortified areas and strongly fortified positions.....71

4. Defense at night.....74

5. Defense of mt inhabited locality.....76

6. Defense of forest.....78

7. Defense of river.....81

8. Defensive operations in winter----82

9. Defensive operations in the mountains----84

10. Relief of battalion----86

Chapter 5. Withdrawal of rifle battalion from combat----87

Chapter 6. Rifle battalion in combat security----89

Chapter 7. Rifle battalion in march outpost----100

Chapter 8. Machinegun company----106

1. General----"

Ha Machinegun company in offensive----110

3. Machinegun company in meeting engagement----111

4. Machinegun company in defensive operations ----113

5. Relief of machinegun company----115

Chapter 9. Mortar company (battery)----116

1. General----"

2. Mortar company (battery) in offensive----130

3. Mortar company (battery) in meeting engagement----134

4. Mortar company (battery) in defensive operations-135

Chapter 10. Antitank rifle company of a retiment----138

1. General----"

2. Antitank rifle company in offensive----138

3. Antitank rifle company in defense----138

4. Antitank rifle company on the march----138

Chapter 11. Submachine gun company----139

Chapter 12. Regiment in offensive----144

1. General----"

2. Advance of regiment----149

3. Regiment in advance guard during approach to the enemy zone of defense----160

4. Break through of fortified areas and strongly fortified positions----164

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification Stamp)

5. Encircling battle 170

6. Offensive at night 173

7. Offensive against inhabited localities 176

8xx Offensive at night 178x
8. Offensive in forest area 181
9. Offensive including forcing of river 184

10. Offensive in winter 188

11. Offensive in the mountains 191

Chapter 13. Pursuit 195

Chapter 14. Regiment in meeting engagement 198

Chapter 15. Regiment in defense 203

1. Position defense ..... "

2. Defense of fortified area 221

3. Mobile defense 224

4. Defense at night 228

5. Defense of inhabited locality 230

6. Defense in forest 238

7. Defense of river 240

8. Defense in winter 243

9. Defense in the mountains 244

Chapter 16. Withdrawal of regiment from combat 249

Chapter 17. Combat to break an encirclement and break through encirclement 253

Chapter 18. Regiment on the march 260

Chapter 19. Motor movement 273

Chapter 20. Regiment at rest 278

Chapter 21. Organization of rear of battalion and regiment in combat 285

1. General ..... "

2. Rear of rifle battalion and regiment in offensive 289

3. Rear of rifle battalion and regiment in defense 291

4. Rear of rifle battalion and regiment on the march and in meeting engage[redacted] 292

OCS FORM 1 MAR 49 200-I DISSEMINATION FORM FOR ID TRANSLATIONS (Classification Stamp)

UNCLASSIFIED